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EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 17.

England and Our Gold Panic—France, and the Succession to its Throne —Eugenie in Venice—The Suez Canal and its Effect on Commerce.

The Scotia arrived at New York yesterday, bringing us foreign files to the 17th of October. From these we take the following extracts:—

The New York Gold Panic.

The London *Times* of the 15th of October, in its city article, says:—

The Frankfort advices state that the Bourse has been dull for the last fortnight, and that the transactions have been below the average even of the dead season of the year. It appears that the operators have been equally displeased with the occurrences at Vienna and New York, and are disinclined to run any risks in connection with them At Vienna the crisis is prolonged by a resort to palliatives and a want of courage to adopt the only possible remedy, namely, a winding up of such banks and industrial concerns as are inherently unsound, and from which all confidence is withdrawn. "As long as numerous calls are hanging over the Bourse, to which the shareholders are unable or unwilling to respond, any permanent improvement of tone is out of the question." The gold gambling in New York has produced an uneasy feeling with regard to all financial affairs in America, and has caused the business in United States bonds to be much restricted. It is stated to be a matter of universal surprise that Mr. Boutwell should think such a moment opportune to meditate a reduction of the interest of the debt by free conversion. "Everybody would accept his offer of reimbursement and return to the old investments in South German stock, now at 92@93 for the four-and-a-half per cents., which were at 104@106 when American bonds were first introduced into this country." The debts of these South German States in most cases scarcely exceed the capital they have invested in remunerative railways, for the construction of which they have been issued. As long as gold is not the standard currency of the United States, any attempt to reduce the interest of the bonds will, it is affirmed, result in failure, as they are only held in such large quantities for their superior interest.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 16th of October, says:—

The late drama in Wall street suggests a number of ennobling images—gorged vultures whetting their cruel beaks for internecine battle; troops of rival Indian braves on the war-path levelling their lances at each other's breasts, their spoils to be the prize of the winner; bandits in the Mexican sierras quitting the cards and the national *moro* for their knives. No man, perhaps, has made a greater name of late in the country of "remarkable men" than Mr. James Fisk, Jr. Possibly the local press of New York have by this time traced their hero's antecedents back to his cradle; his nurse, if he had one, or if she still survives, has doubtless been freely interviewed." * * *

It is to her speculators that America owes her growing greatness; it is better for the promise of her future that they should err on the side of rashness, and patriotic units should be proud to be ruined for the general good. Still, even in the holiest of wars we may spare a tear to the dead and wounded that strew the battle-field. There is a good deal of private inconvenience represented by government securities fluctuating six per cent., while railway stocks sink by thirty, and miscellaneous scrip sells for waste paper. The victims may have found it temporarily soothing, the spectacle of some of Mr. Fisk's agents suspending themselves and others suspending payment.

Succession to the French Throne.

The journal *Paris* of October 15, in its political column, reproduces the terms of a conversation which, it says, took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and "the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has remained, ever since his residence in America, on terms of affectionate intimacy:"—

It was, says that journal, shortly after an illness of the Prince Imperial. Fears had been entertained that his life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had the misfortune," said his Majesty, "to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the priveleges, liberties, and institutions of a republic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible, after me, any other form of government than the republican, the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an energetic power, suits the temperament of the French people. But that dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prospects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconciling two principles which seem incompatible—the empire and liberty. My heirs will reign and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a republic."

Victor Hugo's Letter to M. Joudan.

The following letter from M. Victor Hugo has been addressed to M. Joudan, of the *Siecle:*—

"BRUSSELS, Oct. 12, 1869.—My Dear Friend and Former Colleague:—I receive the *Siecle*. I read your article, which touches me, honors me, and surprises me. I thank you for giving me an opportunity of putting an end to a mistake. In the first place I am a mere reader of the *Rappel*. I thought I had said so plainly enough to make it unnecessary to repeat it. In the second place, I have not recommended, and do not recommend, any manifestation for the 26th of October. I have fully approved of the *Rappel* when it called upon the members of Left for a manifestation in which the people of Paris could take part—a demonstration essentially pacific and without arms, like the demonstrations of the people of London in such a case, like the demonstration of 120,000 Fenians at Dublin a few days ago—that is what the *Rappel* wanted. But as the Left held aloof, the people must hold aloof too. The people haven't a standpoint to go to work. Therefore, no manifestation. Right is on the people's side; violence on the Government's side. Let us give no pretext to the Government to use violence against right On the 26th of October, no one must go down into the streets. The obvious result of the present state of things must be the abolition of the oath. A solemn declaration of the representatives of the Left releasing themselves from the oath (*i. e.*, the oath to the Emperor) in presence of the nation, that is the real issue of the crisis—the moral and revolutionary issue. It is purposely I couple these two words, for the people abstain, and the Chassepot is paralyzed; let the representatives speak out, and the oath is abolished. These are the two recommendations I wish to make, and as you ask me what my idea is, there it is. One word more. When I recommend an insurrection I shall be there. But on this occasion I don't recommend one. I thank you for your eloquent appeal. I reply to it in haste, and shake your hand. VICTOR HUGO.

Eugenie in Venice.

Venice (Oct 13) Correspondence of London Telegraph.

The departure of the Empress of the French took place yesterday. The crowd cheered. The Empress stood on deck waving her handkerchief, and bidding farewell in the kindest manner to the inhabitants of Venice. Among those who had the honor of an interview with the Empress on board the yacht were the Prefect, the Syndic, the General of the fortress, the Admiral, and a number of other officials. The Syndic, who had been decorated by the Empress the day before—the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor having been sent by the Emperor—was there partly in an official capacity, as he had to undertake commissions from her Majesty, the fulfilment of which has been duly recorded in the *Gazzetta di Venezia*. He received 2000f. for distribution among the royal gondoliers, and 5000f. for the "most meritorious of those persons who had presented petitions to her," 300f. for a company of street singers who had serenaded her in a private way, with 100 additional francs for the directors, and a very handsome gold locket, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, for Mad'lle Rosetti, a young lady who sang in the serenaders in company with the Signori Bassani, bass and tenor singers, who also received presents.

The papers speak of Mad'lle Rosetti as being an English girl, and since her real name is no secret and has not been considered so by the manager of the theatre where she sang a few nights ago in the opera of the *Ballo in Maschera*, it may be mentioned without scruple. Be it known, therefore, that Mad'lle Rossetti and Miss Brennan are one and the same person. The latter, when pointed out to the Empress, attracted attention by her great beauty, the young lady being in a gondola.

The Suez Canal and Trade Regulations.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing on the 9th of October, says:—

The Government has requested the most eminent scientific and commercial men in the empire to enter on a thorough investigation of the new conditions of traffic, etc., which will be created by the opening of the Suez Canal. The best naval authorities here declare that the difficulty of navigating the Red Sea in sailing vessels is not nearly so great as people in other countries, and especially in England, commonly supposes. Vice-Admiral Von Wullerstorff-Urbair, formerly Minister of Marine, who is known as an excellent seaman and geographer, is of opinion that along the western coast of the Red Sea, which is entirely free from rocks or other obstacles to navigation, there is a broad zone where, under favorable conditions of wind and tide, sailing vessels of moderate size could proceed with safety. The Admiral will go to Egypt in a few days in order to study this question more closely on the spot. If his view should prove correct, the Suez Canal will become a maritime highway of the greatest value for the whole of Western Europe as soon as the direct communication between North Germany and Trieste by means of the Rudolph Railway is completed. The journey to the Red Sea by way of the Adriatic and the canal would be especially adapted for sailing vessels; and Trieste, when the works now being carried out in the harbor are finished, will not be exceeded by any other European seaport for security and comfort. Arrangements are being made for bringing the railway right into the harbor, so that the merchandise, etc., passing through to or from the East, will be transferred at once from the railway tracks to the ships, and *vice versa*. It is expected that when the harbor is ready Trieste will also become a great shipbuilding depot, being within easy reach of the celebrated foundries of iron and Besemer steel in Styria and Carinthia, and the vast stores of oak and other woods in the province of the military frontier. Great results are also looked for from this event in a political point of view.

The Recent Injury to the Work.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* of the 16th of October says:—

According to information received by the Austria from Alexandria, the part of the Suez Canal between Suez and the Bitter Lakes was to have been so far completed by the 15th of August that the festival of Napoleon might be celebrated by letting in the waters of the Red Sea. The event did not realize the expectations that had been entertained. Indeed the company were threatened with a great danger, which might have cost them millions, and delayed even the rough completion of the undertaking now aimed at for some months. The dry works, it is true, were finished on the 14th August and the water of the Red Sea was let into the canal at Suez. The dam, however, which was to regulate the flow of the water and prevent the current becoming rapid enough to injure the sides of the canal, gave way. Fortunately the second dyke held and was sufficient to prevent any serious damage being done. Still a good deal of material has been lost. The Bitter Lakes are, of course, filling more rapidly than was intended, but there is reason to fear that the strength of the current may wash away the banks and render a great deal of deepening necessary.

The Civil War in Spain.

From the Eco de Aragon (Saragossa).

The Captain-General having ordered the reorganization of the citizen militia, much agitation was noticeable in the population, which was increased by the entrance into the city of forty or fifty prisoners belonging to the rebel parties of Pedroia and Galan, in custody of the Civil Guard. At half-past 2 in the afternoon barricades were erected, and the insurgents opened fire, which has lasted to the first hours of this morning, in the barrios of San Pablo, which they occupied very early in the afternoon. The fighting has been prolonged more in the parishes of San Miguel and La Magdalena, in which it commenced at the same time as in San Pablo, and lasted all the night with great intensity up to 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour it ceased, the people, as we are told, retiring by the port near the Tower of Bruil, from which point they crossed the Ebro on pontoons. We cannot to-day give more details, but will try to do so to-morrow. Neither can we report the casualties, which, we believe, are very many, and which we deplore, for the blood shed is Spanish blood, and the blood of Spanish Liberals. On both sides the combat has been carried on with the valor appropriate to Spaniards. At midday a battalion of Ingenieros arrived, and more forces are expected. At 3:30 this afternoon alarm has been reproduced by some dischargos made from the high part of the Corso, but at 6, the hour at which we close this number, they have completely ceased.

Terrific Fighting in the Streets of Saragossa.

Adds the same paper:—

It was 11:30, and not 10 o'clock in the morning that the barricades raised in the Plaza de San Miguel, Calles del Heroismo and Cadena, and Puerto del Duque de la Victoria were taken by the troops, after a most protracted struggle, in which both on one side and the other great valor was exhibited. At 3:30 in the afternoon the Captain-General, accompanied by some of his staff and a small escort, passed through the Plaza de Salamera, where some shots were fired at him by the people. This gave rise to a renewal of the combat for a quarter of an hour. The rest of the afternoon was passed tranquilly, and also the night. The troops of the garrison were reinforced by two battalions of Ingenieros, one battalion of Cazadores, and a squadron of cavalry. In the first hours of the morning some prisoners were taken. Those taken during the combat exceeded 150. The accounts we have heard respecting the persons said to be at the head of the movement are so very contradictory that we decline for to-day making any allusion to them. During the combat some paisanos from the neighboring populations made for the city, but forces of cavalry conveniently placed by Captain-General Bassols effectually impeded their entrance. The army had eighteen killed and seventy-five wounded. Of these, six are officers and two captains. Of the people, twenty-two killed and nine wounded were picked up in the streets and carried to the Civil Hospital, amongst them some women and children, innocent victims of this struggle. This is without making account of the unknown numbers of dead and wounded in private houses. During yesterday afternoon and this morning the people have passed and repassed through all the capital, visiting particularly the principal points of the struggle where the destruction was the greatest. The affair is ended, and the military tribunal will begin its labors.

Cruel Acts of the Insurgents.

The New York *Times'* correspondent pictures the scene in the streets of Soragossa in the following words:—

The statements which reach us concerning the events which have taken place in the town of Walls, give a highly colored and perhaps not altogether faithful account of the acts committed by the insurgents. When reduced to the strict limits of truth they will be found bad enough. The "Terrorists," for such, it is stated, the members of the Republican Club call themselves, began their operations by killing in the street two of the wealthiest proprietors in the place. After this, under the pretense of searching for arms, they sacked their houses and burned their furniture on the public square. A notary, named Gay, was served in the same manner. From Senor Prat, a lawyer, and a member of the Departmental Council, they took a sum of $3000, and burned all his papers, including a number of important notarial acts. The manufactory of Senor Castelict was set on fire, and the house of Senor Arnet, the lawyer, was also pillaged and burned to the ground. Then, learning that its owner was concealed in a neighboring house, the band hunted him out, and, after dragging him through the streets, put him to death by shooting him. Senor Ferrera, another lawyer, was next taken out and murdered in cold blood. A scene that would have moved any but the hardest hearts followed these atrocities. Senor Dasca, a notary, who had rendered himself obnoxious, had prudently taken to flight, knowing the fate that was in store for him. The terrorists surrounded his house, but on entering it found only Madame Dasca and her son, an only child. They demanded money from her, and obtained a sum of about $1000. Not satisfied with this, they insisted on getting more, and as she was unable to comply with their demands they took young Dasca and dragged him through the streets to murder him. The unfortunate mother threw herself between her boy and his assassins, covered him with her body, and told them that to kill him they must first kill her. The scene is described as having been tragic and touching in the extreme. The supplications of the wretched mother were at last successful, and she was allowed to carry her boy home with her. Both are said to be still suffering from the shock of this terrible scene. The house of Senor Grau, the notary, was next pillaged and burned. Then followed the sack and destruction of the residence of Senor Houes, notary and advocate. Senor Houes had concealed himself with a sum of about $800. He was smoked out of his hiding place, dragged through the streets and shot. Senor Onafre, a merchant, was shot while he was seated at his supper table. Senors Padio and Ros were killed in the same manner. Fifteen of the richest merchants were stripped of everything they had, and their houses completely gutted.

One of the bankers of the town, M. Moncasse, was visited by three chiefs of the band, who went to him to demand arms in the name of the sovereign people. As soon as they entered the house they demanded money. He handed to two of the chiefs a sum amounting to nearly $1100. The third chief guarded the door. When he learned that his two comrades had received the above sum he went and denounced them as thieves, and then consistently got three other terrorists to join him and to go and exact a similar sum. The scoundrels having extorted the amount, went to a *cabaret* to drink and gamble. They were killed while thus engaged but the banker did not succeed in recovering his money.

The Assassin Murillo.

Such are the stories which reach us here of the proceedings of the insurgents. I do not seek to extenuate them, but I am justified in saying that they are to be received with reserve. There would be nothing extraordinary in them, however, in a country one of the most eminent statesmen of which, Senor Olozaga, writes to a criminal of the deepest dye a letter expressive of his sympathy and of his intention to try and obtain his pardon. In order to give you some idea of the light in which the crime of assassination is regarded in Spain, let me give you a few particulars respecting this man Murillo, for whom the Spanish Minister in Paris is interceding.

After committing eight successive murders on the Peninsula, none of them, be it remarked, political, Senor Olozaga's *protege* succeeded in escaping the civil guards who were on his track, and crossing the Pyrenees. He had scarcely entered France when he scaled and broke into the first story of a country house inhabited by a master and his servant. On entering the bedroom of the latter he awoke him by plunging a dagger to the hilt in his back, hoping, by this means, to more readily overcome the resistance of the master. The wounded man, however, by a desperate effort, succeeded in seizing the assassin, and throwing him out of the window. The unfortunate young man expired shortly after. This murder, the ninth of Senor Murillo's exploits of this character, created all the more excitement from the fact that the victim was a devoted son, and supported an aged mother by his earnings. The French *gendarmes*, more fortunate, or perhaps more incorruptible, than those of Spain, pursued and caught the murderer, and he was brought before the Assize Court at Pau, and condemned to death.

General News

The amount of damage caused to public institutions and works during the recent outbreaks in Spain is estimated at 40,000,000 reals.

A man was recently executed in Altona, North Germany, who had murdered his father, in other, two brothers, two sisters, and a female servant, in order to secure a small box of money.

Count Wratislaw, Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the Imperial Palace at Vienna, committed suicide by blowing out his brains after having assisted at the dinner given to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

Official assassinations still continue in Italy, the most recent being the murder of the secretary of the commune of Orgasolo, in Sardinia, and an attempt upon the life of the municipal secretary of the city of Naples.

At the Norwich (England) election inquiry commission in Bridgewater, Mr. Walter Bagshot stated that at the contest in 1865 he spent £1524. He intended to fight on pure principles, but he found afterwards that the liberal lawyers had spent corruptly £1100, which he repaid, "in order not to be thought mean."

Mr. John Bright paid a visit to Dumfries and went to see the grave of Burns. During Mr. Bright's stay at Carlisle, England, he made daily excursions to places of interest in the neighborooood. He visited Canonbie, calling on the way way at Arthuret Church to see the grave of the late Sir James Graham.

Mr. Woodward, librarian in ordinary to Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, died October 12. Mr. Woodward was a man of considerable literary and artistic culture. He wrote a history of Wales and a history of America, and a local history of Hampshire, was editor of the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, and lately engaged on a life of "Leonardo da Vinci."

It is said that important changes will soon be made in the law relating to the press in Russia. The principal newspapers of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which, under the decree issued four years ago, are removed from the control of the censorship, though they are still liable to *avertissements*, often followed by suspension and confiscation, openly express their fear that even the restricted amount of liberty now allowed them will be withdrawn. The Moscow *Gazette* announces that the alterations which are to be made in the present law already exist on paper and that they are the work of bureaucratic reactionists, who have persuaded the government that the freedom at present enjoyed by the press exposes the State to all sorts of dangers.

The Westminster (England) *Review* says that the ex-Queen of Spain has serious thoughts of retiring from the gayeties of Parisian life. The *Gaulois* states that her Majesty has bought a little property near Gonesse, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, where Sister Patrocinio and a score of nuns are going to set up a conventional establishment. The original landlord of the property is said to have been a retired ragpicker of Paris, who has gone to his native town to enjoy his *otium cum dignitate*. The idea of a Queen buying property from a *chiffonier* is certainly suggestive of the vanity of all things human.

At a meeting of the Cork Board of Poor Law Guardians, Mr. D. J. Riordan tendered notice of a motion to the effect that the board petition Parliament to pass a measure securing the occupiers of land "the free and unrestricted enjoyment of the labor and capital expended on the soil while preserving to the landlord his just rights and privileges." The chairman peremptorily refused to receive the motion, on the ground that it was "political."

A letter in the *Nuremberg Correspondent* explains as follows the mysterious publication of State documents supposed to have been kept profoundly secret. The writer, who professes to be private secretary to a minister, states that he was accustomed to take the copy to the lithographers, and, after the requisite number of copies had been printed, to see the writing effaced from the stones. One day, just as the operation was concluded, an order came for a double number of copies, and as he was complaining that he had all his work to do over again, the lithographer told him not to be uneasy, as he could save all the trouble. He took some nitric acid, spread it over the surface of the stone, and every letter reappeared in its original state.

LOPEZ.

Details of His Defeat by the Allied Forces.

The Panama *Herald and Star*, of October 14, prints the following news from Paraguay—

The last dates from Asunsucion are to the 18th of August. Two more sharp fights had anew wetted the soil of the republic with the blood of its heroic defenders. According to official statement, H. R. H. the Count d'Eu, at the head of the 1st and 2d divisions of the Brazilian army and 1200 Argentine troops, obtained a decided victory over the Paraguayans on the morning of the 12th of August. The town of Peribebui, the last *point d'appui* of Marshal Lopez, and which had been well fortified, was taken by assault. The attack was most intrepid and vigorously sustained by both Brazilians and Argentines. The enemy lost above one thousand men among killed and wounded. The Commander-in-Chief of the town, General Caballero, was killed by a cannon ball when in the very act of encouraging his men. On the side of the allies the loss is stated to have been slight; however, the brave General Juan Manuel Mena Barreto, commanding the left wing, received a fatal shot in the head, causing instantaneous death, at an early stage of the battle.

Lopez and his faithful friend in misfortune, Madame Lynch, were evidently obliged to retire from Peribebui in great haste and confusion, leaving behind them the archives and some valuable personal property. Count d'Eu followed the enemy to Caacupe, thus completely cutting off retreat both north and southward, and causing the abandonment of Cerro Leon by hostile forces, consequently leaving open communication established by the allies with Pirayu. To this latter place members of Paraguayan families in the utmost state of destitution flocked for shelter and protection from the excessive cruelty of Lopez and his followers. General Mitre, commanding the Argentines, and General Anto at the head of 5000 Brazilians, arrived here on the 9th from their former encampment at Guazzirra, and on the 12th the Pass of the Cordillera, leading to Altos, was forced. The second combat took place three days after. The allies, in pursuit, fell in with the enemy near Caraguatay, when a sharp encounter ensued, which lasted from eight in the morning until two in the afternoon, and ended in the total rout of Lopez's remaining forces. About 2000 of his men were placed *hors de combat*; fifteen pieces of artillery of heavy calibre, all the baggage, and many prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. Marshal Lopez himself, with a few trusty followers, managed to effect his escape, and fled into the mountains. General Mitre, in his despatch to Senor D. Roque Perez, dated Altos, 16th of August, states that this long war of devastation, which has laid waste the entire republic of Paraguay, is now at an end.

The Provisional Government of Paraguay was inaugurated at Asuncion on the 15th, amid religious and civil solemnizations.

CALIFORNIA.

New Mines in the Coast Range.

Reports are published of the discovery of placer diggings and gold quartz in the coast range near San Diego and San Bernardino, California. The "prospects" are said to be very favorable for wages for a limited number. There have been frequent discoveries of gold and silver in the coast range (says the *Bulletin*) from the neighborhood of San Francisco, midway of the State, to points on the lower coast three hundred miles south. As early as 1842 a lot of twenty ounces of gold was forwarded to the Philadelphia Mint from the placers of San Francisquito, about thirty-five miles northwest from Los Angeles. These diggings were worked until 1846, yielding $6000 or $8000 a year to the labor of a few Mexicans. In 1848, before the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada, several other finds of gold and silver were reported, some of which were located near Oakland and San Jose. Frequently during the twenty years since then small quantities of gold have been found in the coast range, but the deposits, chiefly on the southern coast, have been limited, and were worked by a few men for only a short time. The geology of the range is not favorable to the existence of extensive gold deposits.

Forest Fires.

The great forests are periodically burned over. The sections which escape one year, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, are pretty sure to be swept with fire the next. Most of these fires are wholly unnecessary. Some of them result from carelessness, and more from design. The damages are immense. All the undergrowth is destroyed; the fallen timber is consumed, and the fire eats into the standing timber wherever there is a decayed spot or a pitch knot, and these trees fall in the first storm which sweeps over the country. Very often the forests are set on fire by hunters to drive out the deer into the open country and valleys below. A fire has been raging in Santa Cruz county for some days, which is reported to have had its origin in this way. Camp fires are left burning, and the fire once getting into the woods, it may run until some canon or stream is met wide enough to arrest its progress. A fire started by the discharge of a shot-gun has been known to extend forty miles, most of the way through heavy timber, consuming, of course, all fences, and even houses and saw-mills, in its march.

Business of San Francisco.

The business of the city of San Francisco has maintained a healthy condition, and has even made substantial gains this year. The imports have been the heaviest on record. The marine arrivals aggregated a larger tonnage, and the California bound fleet now on the way is larger than for several previous years, except the last, and show a net gain of twenty-two thousand in population. The combined exports of merchandise and treasure show an increase. The treasury receipts have been larger than for the same period last year, and merchants are forwarding the largest wheat crop ever raised in the State, and to export the surplus there have been heavier engagements of tonnage the last quarter than were ever known in the same period. Mining stocks have shrunk in value by nearly $3,000,000; but this is a gain to commerce and manufactures.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

An Insane Man Attempts to Murder a Bank Officer.

The N. Y. *Commercial* of yesterday prints the following:—

A remarkable scene was enacted at the Citizens' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal street, shortly before noon to-day.

A man named James Lillies, a native of Ireland, who is a depositor in the bank, entered the institution, and in an excited manner demanded of the paying teller the money deposited to his account, at the same time saying that he had lost his bank book. The teller, Mr. Charles W. Held, informed him that this was an unusual proceeding, and that he must first advertise the loss of his book before the money could be paid to him. At this Lillies became greatly exasperated, and drew from his coat-pocket a six-barrelled revolver, two of the chambers of which he discharged in succession at Mr. Held.

Fortunately, neither shot took effect, although they grazed his left coat-sleeve. Immediately there was much excitement in the bank. The clerks leaped over the counters and attempted to grapple with the desperate man, fearing that he would discharge the four remaining barrels of his weapon.

While the struggle was going on, Officer King, of the Broadway squad, who is stationed at the corner of Canal street and the Bowery, having heard the reports of the pistol, entered the bank and disarmed Lillies.

The latter was handcuffed and taken from the bank to the sidewalk, where a large and excited crowd had collected. Lillies was then placed in a carriage and driven to the Tombs, where he was arraigned before Justice Dowling. At the Tombs the prisoner conducted himself in an excited manner, and said that he has been a depositor in the bank for the past thirty-five years, notwithstanding the fact he is but thirty-four years of age. From this and other almost equally singular statements on his part, as well as his violent conduct at the bank, it is inferred that Lillies is insane. After an examination he was fully committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

MUCH MARRIED.

A Minister with Many Wives.

The Warren county (Mo.) *Banner*, of the 21st inst., has the following notice of a professed preacher, who appears to be very much married, and to have a very bad character. The *Banner* says:—

About five weeks ago, a missionary Baptist preacher, calling himself Richard Hovey, went to Truxton, Lincoln county, Mo., preached every night, and sometimes in the day. After preaching some three weeks there and in the vicinity he was taken suddenly ill, made his will, willed some $60,000 worth of property to various individuals, and $30,000 to Miss Emma Holiday, of Truxton. As it happened he recovered from his illness, and on the 4th instant was married to Miss Emma, and they went then to Florence on a preaching expedition. After preaching several days, proceeded to attend the Montgomery Fair, but instead went to Danville, where he got drunk, said he had eight wives besides Emma, and intended to have another before two months. At Danville he let his wife know that he intended to leave the country; she being interested for herself and the owner of the horse and buggy, refused to go with him, and took the reins and drove to Florence, where she told Hovey that she was done with him, and sent for her father. Hovey learned that he would be arrested for obtaining money on his forged certificates of deposit, and took leg bail through a corn-field. Richard E. Hovey hails from New York State, is about forty-nine years old, a missionary Baptist preacher, a fine speaker, weighs about one hundred and forty pounds, has black hair and whiskers mixed with grey, teeth uneven, dark complected, and is about five feet nine and a half inches high. Pass him around.

A Grand Company.

Hamlet was lately produced in a large city in the west of England in a style worthy of Mr. Crummles and his company. One female took the characters of "Marcellus," "Guildenstern," "Player," "Queen," and "Osric;" another took "Bernardo" and "Horatio" during the churchyard scene. As to the men, one was "Horatio," then as "Rosencrantz" spoke the prologue, and was "Lucianus" in the play scene; was "Second Gravedigger," and then "Horatio" again. "Queen Gertrude" persisted in calling her son "Hamlut," and "Laertes" was disguised in liquor.

The Tennessee Legislature.

This body is doing better than we had reason to expect of it from the accounts immediately succeeding the election. Not only has the new Legislature passed a resolution that the State debt must be regarded as inviolable, but all the prophecies of Cincinnati and other Western papers that Andrew Johnson would be chosen Senator have been put to naught. Furthermore, we are now assured by one who has mingled freely with the members, that they, with scarce an exception, repudiate the idea of repudiating the State debt. It is now reported that there are only three or four persons in both branches of the Legislature who gave aid to the Rebellion.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spanish Cabinet Crisis—Riot Between Soldiers and Negroes in North Carolina—The Authorities Refuse to Interfere—A Western Murderer Pleads for Pardon—Hard Up for Coal in St. Louis.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

Local Affairs in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Large numbers of strangers are arriving to attend the cattle show to-morrow. The members of the Cabinet will be present. President Grant is expected on Friday.

The municipal election is progressing quietly but spiritedly. There will be a large vote. Indications are that some of the Republicans will be elected; amongst them, most likely, Shoemaker, of Adams Express.

Riot in Goldsboro', North Carolina, between United States Troops and Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—A special telegram to the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, dated Goldsboro', October 24, says:—"Our town was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement last night by a riot which commenced early in the evening, and lasted until 10 o'clock P. M., between the United States troops stationed here and some negroes. Seventy-five guns were fired, and one soldier and one negro were wounded. It is now twenty-four hours since the riot, and our authorities have not made or attempted to make the first arrest. There were three fights, the negroes retreating in the last."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Commander Thomas S. Phelps is ordered to relieve Lieutenant Commander Merriman of navigation duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in addition to his present duties.

Paymaster Theodore S. Caswell is ordered to perform the duties of Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, in addition to his present duties at Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving Paymaster Thomas Masten.

Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman is detached from Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet. Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. McDougall is ordered to duty as assistant to the Inspectors of Ordnance at Mare Island. Ensign A. V. Wadham is ordered to ordnance duty at New York, and Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbott to duty at the Naval Academy.

FROM THE WEST.

A Murderer Asks his Freedom.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Max Klingler, under sentence of death, has written a letter to Judge Prelum asking him to use his influence in having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and then try to secure his unconditional release.

National Sunday School Convention.

The National Baptist Sunday School Convention will commence here on the 2d of November. A number of delegates are already here. One thousand are expected in all. Among those announced to be present are Messrs. Howard Doane, H. Thane Miller, and George F. Davis.

Hard Up.

Coal is retailing at twenty cents per bushel here, and scarce at that. Dealers require two weeks to make deliveries.

FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in Spain.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—General Prim has written and published a letter announcing that the Minister Senor Zorilla accepts the modifications made by the other members of the Cabinet in the ecclesiastical finance section of the Treasury budget reducing the amount thirty per cent. The Ministerial crisis in Madrid has consequently terminated.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 7f. 75c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum opens firm and unchanged.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

Investment of the Fund for their Relief.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican, Oct. 26.

The Trustees of the Avondale Fund for the relief of widows and orphans met yesterday at Plymouth, E. C. Wadhams, President, in the chair. The Treasurer gave security in the sum of $50,000, and the Assistant Treasurer in the sum of $10,000, for the faithful performance of their respective duties. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $200 per annum, and that of the disbursing officer at $400 per annum. The Board adopted the following:—

Resolved, That all persons and corporations having moneys collected for the aid and relief of the sufferers of the Avondale calamity are requested to forward the same to Henderson Gaylord, Esq., Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the said fund, at Plymouth, Pa. And that all persons holding unpaid subscriptions are respectfully requested to collect and forward the same as speedily as may be practicable.

H. Gaylord, Treasurer of the fund, has acknowledged receipts up to October, 18, 1869, inclusive, $36,152·19. He has received since, up to October 23, inclusive, amounts as follows:—

Oct. 22—Journeymen Bookbinders of Washington City, through C. Denham, $150·50; J. Stern, Wilkesbarre, from his friends in New York, $105; Don Alonzo Cushman, Treasurer, check on the Broadway Bank, New York, for collections made in that city for Avondale Relief Fund, $23,625·61; total, $24,861·11.

Oct. 23.—James Archibald, Jr., $25; additional from Union Railroad and Transportation Company, New York, per J. L. Gossler, $31; Stamford, Conn., through New York *Evening Post*, $2; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, per Thomas Dickson, Esq., Superintendent, $3000; C. F. Torrey, per Thomas Dickson, $500; Thomas Dickson, for himself, $500; total, $3858. Total received to October 23, 1869, $63,850·20.

The Board directed the investment of $45,000 of the fund, as follows:—

$25,000 in registered five-twenty bonds of 1868.

$10,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company.

$10,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

It was resolved by the Board that the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Miners' Association be received and ordered filed; and that, while the Trustees of the Avondale Fund warmly sympathize with the object of the Miners' Association, and will give them all the influence in their power as individuals, they cannot devote any of the Avondale Relief Fund to any other persons than those connected with and dependent upon those who were killed at Avondale on the 6th of September, 1869. Adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869.

The demand for money to-day is, so far, slightly below the average, and with a fair supply at the banks no great difficulty is experienced in effecting loans on call or on limited time, but there is a decided repugnance to long-time contracts in consequence of the uncertainty which surrounds the local financial question.

The rates on call with Government collaterals are 6@7 per cent., and on mixed securities 9@10 per cent. There is not much discounting on the street, and less at the banks, and the rates are difficult to fix on account of the wide range of the grades of paper, and the difficulty of defining the really good. Some discounters hold the principle that all paper is second-class which is pressed, and those who are really in need had better make a note of this fact.

The gold market is again weak in consequence of the utter lack of speculative feeling in the article and the disbursement in the coming month of $25,000,000 in payment of interest on the public debt. Sales opened this morning at 130½ and closed at noon at 130.

Governments were dull but steady. The business at the Stock Board to-day was only limited, but the feeling was firm. There were sales of City sixes at 96 for the old and at 100½ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan sold at 94⅞.

In Reading Railroad there was an indifference among buyers, and the sales were of small extent at 48⅛ s. o., and at 48·44 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull and weak; sales at 55½; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 52½, an advance of ⅜. There were some bids of 41½ for Little Schuylkill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 15 for Catawissa, and 37 for the preferred stock.

Canal shares were more active, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 53½@54, b. o.

There was little inquiry after miscellaneous stocks and the bids were really no guide to the tone of the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old...	96	244 sh Penna R..	18. 55⅛
$1400 City 6s, New..	100⅛	100 sh Read R..	b10 48·44
$300 do.....	100⅞	100 do	s60. 48⅜
$2000 do.....	100½	200 do ..	s60wn. 48⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89.		149 sh Leh Val....	18. 52⅞
cash...	96½	20 do...	b5wn. 52⅞
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90	18 sh Leh N St....	33⅛
$2000 St Louis, Vandalia, & T H bds..	90	200 do...	18.b60. 34
4 sh Southw'k Bk.	108	100 do.....	33½
		200 do ..	18.b60. 34

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅛@119⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 118⅝@118⅞; do., 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1868, 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; 6s, 107⅞@107¾; Gold, 130⅛.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅝@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅛@120½; do. 1864, 118⅝@118⅞; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1867, 117⅛@117⅜; do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION OF MR. FISK.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have the information from a special source at Washington that, on having his attention called in a recent conversation to the bold attempt of Fisk, Jr., on one of the Sound steamers last summer, to obtain from the President advance information of the financial policy of the Government, General Grant's reply was substantially this:—"I don't know but I should have been insulted had it come from any other but a person like Fisk; but, coming from a man so destitute of moral character, I didn't think it worth noticing." Now, taking this as the expressed opinion of General Grant, we are somewhat startled by it, because we know that he is careful in what he says touching the character of any man or any question; because we know that he has a remarkable perception of the peculiar qualities of men in distinguishing one man from another, and because we had supposed, as the world goes, that Mr. Fisk's moral character was all right even with the churchmen among the bulls and bears and lame ducks on 'Change. Nor do we calculate that General Grant refers to Mr. Fisk's *opera bouffe* arrangements, or anything of that sort; but that in the opinion given of the Erie financier the President simply means that as a speculator of the New England Puritan school of Barnum, Fisk, according to the rigid old fashioned Illinois standard of integrity, is "destitute of moral character"—destitute in being, at all hazards, "on the make," and in acting upon the idea that the end justifies the means, and upon the doctrine that the morality of Yankee shrewdness is to be measured by its success in money making. But if Mr. Fisk is to be condemned upon these grounds, who among the gold gamblers and stock jobbers of Wall street will be able to stand? Shall he be made the scapegoat for the whole tribe? That is the question?

THE TRUE TEST.

From the N. Y. Times.

Increased efficiency in the collection of revenue, and rigorous economy in expenditures, were prominent features of the platform on which General Grant was elected. The Republican party pledged itself to promote these objects, and General Grant was chosen to accomplish them. How he has performed his duty? How has the party redeemed its promise?

The work of the first six months of the administration are known. They are not, indeed, the period by which the measures of any administration should be judged. At the outset of its career, there are obstacles to be overcome arising from the action or non-action of its predecessor; there is an experience to be gained, and a start to be made under all the disadvantages which attend the inauguration of a new departmental *regime*. Notwitstanding these drawbacks, however, General Grant and the statesmen he has gathered about him have effected much. By imparting greater vigilance and fidelity to the collection of revenue, and by zealously sustaining the plan of Congress in the matter of retrenchment, they have in a single half year secured for the country a gain of fifty-six millions of dollars.

The aggregate increase of revenue falls little short of twenty millions, considerably more than four-fifths of which have been derived from internal sources—precisely those sources which, under Mr. Johnson's rule, were most neglected. On the other hand, the decrease in expenditures—army, navy, and civil service—approach very nearly thirty-seven millions—the exact gain being $56,461,157, as compared with the transactions of Mr. Johnson's administration during the corresponding half of 1868.

And the good work goes on with an almost absolute certainty that the proportion of gain will hereafter be yet larger. The administration is doing its duty, and the country will reap the profit.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By the Atlantic cable we have a condensed synopsis of the editorial remarks published by the leading journals of London in comment on the life and public services of the late Earl of Derby. The writers accord him all good qualities as a private gentleman and refined and polished scholar; but they step aside to condemn or repudiate his "impulsiveness" in politics, as well as to proclaim that he lacked a "statesmanlike temperament" completely. Even his chivalrous British conservatism is contrasted, and in an unfavorable light for his memory, side by side with the radical democracy of Italy, and held forth as having been far inferior in its patriotic expression to that which now animates the promoters of the Irish Church Disestablishment bill and such like advanced measures. It is alleged every day that "republics are ungrateful," but what will be said of the public men of Britain who write up the monarchy to-day in that country? We suspect, however, that there is a good deal of political party tactic manœuvre in all this, and that it is used by the old school Tories of England with the view of running the present Earl of Derby, with his workingmen and trades unionists friends, off the track in the contest for the leading prize in the new field of English politics.

AYER.

From the N. Y. World.

"Doctor" Ayer is a medicine man of renown, who resides in the Seventh Congressional district of Massachusetts. He has recently been moved by a laudable ambition to represent that bean-eating constituency in Congress. The nominating convention recently met at Concord, and with much discord flung the doctor overboard. They appointed as their standard-bearer George M. Brooks, who thus becomes one of the running brooks in which, according to the dramatist, books are sometimes discerned as sermons are in stones and milk in cocoanuts. Why the convention should have rejected the doctor does not appear. Whatever the abilities or the celerity of the latter, they can scarcely outweigh the claims of the man who has unlocked the bowels of mankind, from the Arctic circle to Patagonia. He has purged a hundred peoples. Is it strange that he should now desire to "purge the general weal?" He has exasperated the iliac ducts of kings, the pancreatic regions of chancellors, the biliary receptacles of statesmen, and it certainly is not surprising that, having exhausted the possibilities of the pharmacopœia, he should now desire to dispense moral and political purgatives on a wider scale.

But fate and the convention say no. The doctor is rendered back to his dispensatory. He resumes the pestle and the mute mortar again resounds, and rhubarb and aloe and gamboge, in concourse more or less fortuitous, assemble in pills or float in fluids till commerce dispenses them throughout the habitations of men. This employment is not so exciting nor quite so ornamental as that of making speeches in Congress and sitting wearily on committees, but it is far more useful to the human race. Did the doctor's ambition cloud his perception of the consequences of thus laying aside the apron of the apothecary for the toga of the legislator? Did he adequately comprehend the constipation which would ensue; the epigastric qualms, the mesenteric agues, the lumbar pangs, the colics, which would set mankind howling, throughout the globe? Probably not. He must have deemed the thirty years wherein he had enforced the brisk purgation of the peoples a regulatory discipline which would last them over one session of Congress at least. It is proper, however, to assure him that even so brief an absence from his usual function might have been attended with consequences of a costive character; which he would deplore, and for which his services to the State, however eminent, would be an inadequate recompense.

It is due, however, to the truth of history to state that the nominating convention did not reject the doctor because it was unwilling to withdraw him from his professional pursuits. The constituency demurred. They were willing to take the doctor's pills and wear his plasters and peruse his cogent and unanswerable almanac. But they didn't want him to cobble their laws. A pamphlet has been sent to us which reviews, with temperance of phrase but severity of implication, the doctor's character, and estimates the validity of his pretensions. From it we gather that he is not a gun of great dimensions. He would not go off in Congress with a very loud report. The reviewer says that his faults are "the petty meannesses of a petty nature," and that they "create only derision and disgust." Although he is enormously rich, he has done nothing with his money more public spirited or benevolent than to invest it in the best securities he could find. He has endowed no school, no hospital, no charity of any kind; no scholarship in college or academy, no benefaction to church or library, attests his regard for learning or his devotion to religion. Like necessity, he is reputed to know no law, and the reviewer adds, with ominous reserve, that "the particular discussion of his character could not fail to be disagreeable," and he therefore foregoes it.

But a darker and more specific insinuation about the doctor was bruited abroad, and, if we may employ so rude a phrase, it cooked his goose effectually. We don't want to injure the sale of his chologogues and anthelmintics, and we repeat the imputation with pain; but the truth must be told. The doctor was accused of being a chief proprietor of the principal radical newspaper published in this city, and of being, of course, morally responsible for the injurious and dangerous inculcations of that journal. What there is in the conduct of the *Tribune* which makes it so objectionable to Massachusetts Republicans we don't know. It merely rehearses the same foolish arguments and reiterates the same arid formulas which they employ upon the stump and exploit in lectures and air in Congress and Legislature; but the action of the convention, in thus contemptuously rejecting its chief proprietor, is conclusive of the estimation in which it is held. As soon as they found that the doctor was a stockholder of the turnip and strawberry organ, and the friend of Greeley, they threw him over at once; and it was proposed to incorporate with the platform a clause warning Republicans in good standing from taking any more of his pills. We are sorry for the doctor, and think he ought to sell out his newspaper stock and piously endeavor to recover his medicul standing. His political hopes are, of course, finally quenched. Nothing, therefore, remains to him except to infuse more drastic elements into his medicines and more benevolence into his private life. So shall he recover the goodwill of his fellow-citizens and patients and the approbation of his own conscience, and finally leave no prescription or recipe which, dying, he would wish to blot.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

If revolutions could be made to order, and delivered on a day appointed in advance, we ought to have heard before this that Louis Napoleon has been driven from the throne of France, and either that an Orleanist or a Bourbon king has succeeded him, or that the French Republic has been proclaimed anew. Yesterday was the last day of the period of six months since the dissolution of the old Legislature within which, according to the French Constitution, the newly-elected Legislature must be called together. The Emperor, disregarding the requirement, has fixed the 29th of November as the day of meeting. He is forearmed as well as forewarned, and if he is worsted in the encounter, it will be because his old ability has deserted him.

Still, it is only too evident that France is in a condition extremely unfavorable to the future prospects of the reigning monarch. The workingmen are excited to an alarming degree; half Paris is on a strike; formidable riots have occurred within a few weeks at various places; and the liberty newly granted to the press has been availed of to give expression to the most bitter hatred of the Emperor and ardent wishes for the restoration of the republic. The emissaries of the Duke of Orleans are as busy as the radical demagogues in fanning these sparks into flames, and though they may be arrested and imprisoned, that will not extinguish the disaffection. The Emperor must be at his wit's end to know what to do.

To us Americans the moral of this crisis in France is obvious. It is that no government is so stable as that which the people are allowed by law to make for themselves. It is not questioned that Louis Napoleon is as able and patriotic a ruler as any whom the suffrages of French voters would be likely to elect. He has conducted the affairs of the nation, as President and Emperor, with consummate skill for more than twenty years. Internally the country has prospered in manufactures, commerce, and the accumulation of wealth. Externally, she is feared and respected as much, if not more, than in the proudest days of her past history. The Italian campaign of 1859 was worthy of Julius Cæsar; while the improvements of the city of Paris recall the achievements of Augustus. Yet in spite of all this, the French people are restless and dissatisfied, because they are denied that personal liberty and share in the affairs of State so dear to every patriotic citizen. If they knew that they could get rid of their Emperor whenever they pleased, they would probably keep him in office till he died; but the more he tries to be independent of their will, the more determined they will be on effecting his downfall.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY—WHAT WILL IT BE?

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The heads of the several departments of the Government are understood to be engaged on the preliminary work of framing the annual reports. Certain parts of these the President will require a considerable time prior to the assembling of Congress to enable him to prepare his message. The greatest interest will centre on the finances; and it is fair to presume that President Grant and Secretary Boutwell are prepared to recommend a distinct policy for the future. What it will be in a general sense the course pursued by Mr. Boutwell pretty distinctly indicates. The central idea will be the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest. To this there will be an obstacle at the threshold—the exchanging of six per cent. for four per cent. bonds, without compulsory legislation, which would be inconsistent with that perfect faith to which the Secretary and the administration hold and will under all circumstances hold. On this point it is reasonable to expect the Secretary will be prepared to make practical recommendations to Congress. It is, as will at once be seen, one presenting great difficulties. Were our credit less firm and the future less certain, they might be considered somewhat less grave. They interfere with our assured financial strength. Holders of six per cent. bonds must be furnished with an inducement for surrendering those for others of a lower rate of interest. What will the Secretary recommend as such inducement? On this will depend largely the reduction of the taxes which the country is expecting, and which the administration feels confident, apparently, of accomplishing at the next session of Congress. It is a problem of present difficulties, and the solution which Mr. Boutwell will be prepared to recommend will cause his report to be waited for with an unusual degree of interest. In the estimation of some the question involves the revision of the tariff and the readjustment of duties purely on the revenue basis. To do this, and at the same time realize the expected reduction of taxes, to the extent of something like one hundred millions annually, will tax the statesmanship of the administration and Congress. Of course free trade must be wholly out of the question. Such a policy would necessitate direct taxation for the lost revenue, and the gold needed to meet the fixed wants of the Government, and to a very considerable degree dry up the sources of internal taxes. There must be a tariff—one which will afford a certain large revenue and preserve the energies of the country whereby internal taxation can be borne, to supply the balance necessary to meet all the obligations of the nation, which are fixed and inevitable. Will a purely revenue tariff do this? Must it not necessarily be protective, call it what you will? And will it not be to this complexion that Congress must come at last?

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

The Investigation by Solicitor Banfield.

A New York paper gives the following *resume* of an interview with General Butterfield:—

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, having been despatched from Washington to examine General Butterfield in relation to the charge that he was concerned with Gould, Fisk, and Corbin in the gold conspiracy, arrived in this city yesterday morning. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock, Mr. Banfield was at the Sub-Treasury to see General Butterfield. The Solicitor and the Assistant Treasurer were closeted a long time. Meantime, gentlemen well known on 'Change dropped into the Treasury building to learn what was going on. Two hours and a half elapsed, when Solicitor Banfield retired from General Butterfield's presence.

As soon as Banfield had gone, a number of gentlemen were ushered into the General's presence, among whom was Augustus Schell. These gentlemen collectively had a confidential interview with the Assistant Treasurer. The door of the General's room remained closed a long time, and was utterly impassable to a half dozen or more small fry who were seeking admission to the presence.

When the door was opened, and the crowd had gone, General Butterfield was left standing in the middle of the floor "uncovered," in a military point of view. The——reporter advanced cautiously, bowing. The General was distant and studiously reserved, "Sit down, sir," he said, pointing to a seat, "and I will be at leisure in a moment." He then stepped back to the table and touched a silver bell, which summoned a policeman to amuse the ——'s commissioner.

General Butterfield here wrote a despatch informing the Secretary of the Treasury that he could not get such an investigation as he desired while holding a civil office, and that, therefore, he had determined to resign.

The following conversation then took place:—

The General—I have no vacancies.

Reporter—I have come to see you on another matter altogether. I am a reporter of the——.

The General—What do you wish?

Reporter—I have come to learn the facts in relation to Mr. Banfield's interview with you this morning

The General—You must see Mr. Banfield. You can tell your half million of readers from me that I have resigned pending an investigation, and that I hope the —— will, as an honest journal, not wishing to prejudge the case, leave me alone until the investigation has been made, and a report has been submitted.

"I have another question, General," said the reporter. "I would like to know if I could get the names of your sureties?"

"What do you want with them?" he inquired.

"To publish them."

"They are C. K. Garrison, S. G. Wheeler, W. G. Fargo, and J. U. B. Davidson."

"May I know the amount?"

"Eight hundred thousand dollars."

It was not until late in the afternoon that General Butterfield left the Treasury building. On going out of it he met a friend on the steps, to whom he said he had just finished a long letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The name of General Butterfield's successor has not been made known.

After leaving the Sub-Treasury, Solicitor Banfield went to the Astor House. It was understood that General Butterfield resigned with the object of furthering the investigation into the charges made against him. If the Sub-Treasury were placed in the hands of another party, the records and books could be freely examined. The Solicitor conversed with several friends, and it was apparent from what he said that the Government did not feel disposed to press an investigation while General Butterfield was in office. Mr. Banfield refused to see many gentlemen who called upon him. During the afternoon he wrote a long letter to Secretary Boutwell.

Snow Art and Architecture.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The damper snow tempts the amateur architect and sculptor. His Pentelicus has been brought to his very door, and if there are boys to be had (whose company beats all other recipes for prolonging life), a middle-aged Master of the Works will knock the years off his account, and make the family Bible seem a dealer in foolish fables, by a few hours given heartily to this business. First comes the Sisyphean toil of rolling the clammy balls till they refuse to budge farther. Then, if you would play the statuary, they are piled one upon the other to the proper height; or if your aim be masonry, whether of house or fort, they must be squared and beaten solid with the shovel. The material is capable of very pretty effects, and your young companions meanwhile are unconsciously learning lessons in æsthetics.

From the feeling of satisfaction with which one squats on the damp floor of his extemporized dwelling, I have been led to think that the backwoodsman must get a sweeter savor of self-reliance from the house his own hands have built than Bramante or Sansovino could ever give. Perhaps the fort is the best thing, for it calls out more masculine qualities and adds the cheer of battle with that dumb artillery which gives pain enough to test pluck without risk of serious hurt. Already, as I write, it is twenty-odd years ago. The balls fly thick and fast. The uncle defends the waist-high ramparts against a storm of nephews, his breast plastered with decorations like another Radetsky's. How well I recall the indomitable good-humor under fire of him who fell in the front at Ball's Bluff, the silent pertinacity of the gentle scholar who got his last hurt at Fair Oaks, the ardor in the charge of the gallant gentleman who, with the death-wound in his side, headed his brigade at Cedar creek! How it all comes back, and they never come! I cannot again be the Vauban of fortresses in the innocent snow, but I shall never see children moulding their clumsy giants in it without longing to help. It was a pretty fancy of the young Vermont sculptor to make his first essay in this evanescent material. Was it a figure of youth, I wonder? Would it not be well if all artists could begin in stuff as perishable, to melt away when the sun of prosperity began to shine and leave nothing behind but the gain of practised hands? It is pleasant to fancy that Shakespeare served his apprenticeship at this trade, and owed to it that most pathetic of despairing wishes,—

"Oh, that I were a mockery-king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
To melt myself away in water-drops!"

—*Atlantic Almanac.*

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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH HOWELL & BROS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
H. C. EWING. 9 24 fmw3m

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 9 19f

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25f

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 15

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steamers furnished at the hortest notice. 1 25

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
9 25 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11f PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26f

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 26

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan

$6,500,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.

EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
2 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

OPEN THIS DAY,

10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.

40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.

16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.

Also, a full stock of all kinds of
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
HATS,
FRAMES,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
ETC. ETC.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND

GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4f

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Writings of Madame Swetchine," translated by H. W. Preston. Published by Roberts Brothers. This volume of Madame Swetchine's literary remains is edited by Count de Falloux, the author of the life of Madame Swetchine recently published by Roberts Brothers, and to which it forms an appropriate supplement. These scattered thoughts of a remarkable religious enthusiast will be valued by those who have been interested in the perusal of her life, and Christian readers of all classes will find in them much that is worth treasuring up in the memory. They reveal the inner life of Madame Swetchine more perfectly than any biography could do, and disconnected as they are, they nevertheless are even more valuable than would be a finished work, as showing the modes of thought and the religious impressions of the writer.

From the same house we have received "Nidworth," by E. Prentiss, also published by Roberts Brothers. This is a more than usually interesting moral story for young people by a writer who has achieved considerable popularity. It has a higher aim than any of her previous works, and it is distinguished by a fanciful and poetical feeling that is somewhat rare in books of this class.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The History of Joseph Bonaparte," by John S. C. Abbott. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is a new volume of Mr. Abbott's series of popular histories, which, according to the author, had the endorsement of Mr. Lincoln, who said that all his knowledge of history was derived from them. Perhaps it would have been just as well if Mr. Lincoln had dipped a little deeper into history than the writings of Mr. Abbott go. These books, however, in their place are useful; but as the author's Bonapartist proclivities are well known, it is just as well to make due allowances for them in this and the other sketches of the Bonaparte family. Joseph Bonaparte, the subject of the present work, was a remarkable man, about whom too little is known, and this biography, although strongly colored by Mr. Abbott's prejudices, will be a valuable addition to his juvenile historical series.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Prince of Darkness," a new romance by Mrs. Southworth, the title of which is alone sufficient to make the fortunes of the publishers and author.

The same house sends us "Major Jones' Sketches of Travel," an amusing work that was popular a good many years ago.

—From Barclay & Co., No. 610 Arch street, we have received a German translation of "Poe's Raven," by Carl Theodore Eben. This version was published several years ago, with other translations by Mr. Eben of American poems, and it attracted much attention on account of its remarkable fidelity in letter and spirit to the original. In the edition before us the translator has made a number of improvements, and he has added a biographical sketch of Poe.

—From the American Sunday-School Union we have received "Amy Russell," a religious story for children.

—D. Ashmead sends us the seventh monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, which contains the weekly numbers for October.

—The November number of *The Nursery* is made attractive by easy stories and verses suited to the capacity of the very youngest readers, and it is as full of pretty pictures as a Christmas pudding is of plums.

—The November number of *Good Health* contains a number of excellent practical articles on diet, exercise, and other matters the everybody ought to be posted about. There is much interesting matter in this magazine, independently of its utilitarian character.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The United States side-wheel steam tender Ailanthus was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of W. Cramp & Sons, its builders. The vessel is in length 236 feet, extreme breadth 26 feet, and depth of hold 9 feet. There will be placed in her a lever beam engine, having a diameter of cylinder of thirty-four inches and length of stroke eight feet. The vessel is to be employed in the light-house service on the Atlantic coast, and will be completely finished by the middle of December next. The same firm is building another vessel of the same dimensions for the same service. It is to be named the Verbena, and will be ready for launching in about three weeks.

—James Muihaney, twenty-seven years old, while at work yesterday at Baldwin's foundry, had a foot badly injured by a bar of iron falling on it. John Duffy, seventy-five years old, residing near Third and Christian streets, was badly bruised yesterday by a pile of boxes falling on him at Baugh's fertilizer factory. Both men were admitted to the Hospital. Last evening Michael Flynn, one of the hands at Brooks, Colkit & Co.'s establishment, No. 1731 Market street, fell through the hatchway from the fourth story to the first, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 1735 Wood street.

—A meeting of the Trustees of the Charity Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the building in Hamilton street, above Eighteenth. Mr. Little presided. The following physicians compose the Medical Board:—President, H. St. Clair Ash, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, William H. Pancoast, William M. Welch, M. D., N. Hatfield, M. D., Henry Leaman, M. D., John M. McGrath, M. D., L. H. Baldwin, M. D., T. E. Ridgway, M. D., A. H. Fisher, M. D.; Secretary, Horace Y. Evans, M. D.; Treasurer, A. M. Slocum, M. D.; Resident Physician, H. L. Lane, M. D.; Assistant Resident Physician, B. T. Lolson; Counsellors, Richard Ludlow, Esq., L. H. McGrath, Esq.

—Several months ago, a young man named Dugan was stabbed and badly wounded, by another named Gillespie, during a quarrel, near Sixth and South streets. Dugan was taken to the hospital, where he remained for many weeks—his recovery at one time not being considered at all likely. Gillespie was arrested, and held in a small amount of bail to appear the next day, but he did not present himself, and, up to yesterday, he was a fugitive from justice. In the afternoon High Constable Curley arrested him at Chesnut Hill, and he was sent to prison to await his trial.

—Last evening some light material took fire by the gas jet in the window of Mr. Lukens' store, No. 647 South street, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of $300 was done.

—Peter Vircheller was severely beaten yesterday at a tavern near Front and Pine streets, and wrs taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital in an unconscious state. He resides in Griscom street, above Pine.

Domestic Affairs.

—Cyrus W. Field is at Omaha.
—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅛.
—Governor Geary is in Washington.
—The Erie Railroad machinists struck again yesterday.
—Admiral Farragut is getting better, and can now sit up.
—The municipal elections take place in Baltimore to-day.
—Secretary Belknap is on his way to Washington from Keokuk.
—The tailors of Chicago have struck for an advance of wages.
—It is reported that Father Hyacinthe will go West next week.
—The Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., has fully recovered his health.
—A new Masonic hall was dedicated at Allegheny City, Pa., yesterday.
—It is estimated that the public debt statement for October will show a reduction of $8,000,000.
—Advices from Kentucky and Illinois report great damage to the tobacco crops by the frost.
—Jay Gould gave evidence on the gold conspiracy before the New York Grand Jury yesterday.
—Four hundred New York printers and clerks employed by the Government are going home to vote.
—Howard, the Baltimore robber of the Harnden Express agent, pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday.
—Samuel R. Harlow has been appointed United States Marshal at New York, vice Francis C. Barlow, resigned.
—The American brig Star was dismasted in a gale, and on September 24 arrived at Nassau, N. P., in distress.
—Later despatches from New York represent the second strike of the machinists on the Erie Railroad as ended.
—A board of officers is in session at St. Louis for the purpose of revising army tactics and to regulate the small arm system of the service.
—Colonel McDaniels was injured at the Jerome Park Race Course yesterday by being knocked down by one of the horses bolting the course.
—The letters of General Butterfield, asking for an investigation into his official conduct, were not furnished to the press by either the President or Mr. Boutwell.
—James Lillie tried to shoot the paying teller of the Citizens' Saving Bank of New York, yesterday, because he refused to pay money without the presentation of a bank book.
—Seven stills were seized by the revenue officers yesterday in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Marine Corps guard of 120 men were stoned by a mob, but no one was seriously injured.
—Mr. McMahon, formerly United States Minister at Paraguay, is in Washington. He speaks very favorably of Lopez, but says the Brazilians dealt very treacherously by him.

Foreign Affairs.

—Baron Hyde, the Prussian Minister of Finance, has resigned.
—Paris was quiet yesterday, the anticipated demonstration not taking place.
—Napoleon drove through the streets of Paris yesterday, in an open carriage.
—If the Unionists and Progressionists of Spain fail to agree, Serrano will resign the Regency.

GENERALITIES.

"Beah—Bittah Beah!"

Lager is not detestable from a Government standpoint. The sale thereof contributes not a little to the support of our administration, as will be seen from the statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:—

Fifth district of New Jersey	$385,329 04
Ninth district of New York	371,471 90
Sixth district of New York	270,810 87
Third district of Massachusetts	266,052 98
First district of Illinois	251,873 66
Second district of Ohio	182,539 86

More Lawlessness.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* reports this interesting condition of affairs in the South:—

We learn that on the night of October 14, a band of armed men went to the house of old man Whitecotton, on the Poles plantation, in Jackson county, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about 18 miles east of Huntsville, and, after shooting into the house, went in and carried off the old man and his son, and they have not been heard of since. The Whitecottons have been regarded as desperadoes. Two of the family were killed some time ago in a fight with the Woodall family, near Woodville. A feud has existed between the families for several years, and we understand there is great hostility to the Whitecottons in all that region. It is thought probable that the Whitecottons have been killed or driven out of the country. Without knowing anything of the merits of the present case, we can but repeat our former condemnation of such illegal proceedings.

The Amenities of Political Life.

Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, was serenaded at Little Rock a few evenings ago, and made a speech, taking ground in favor of removing the disabilities of the ex-Confederates. The speech caused a sensation in Little Rock, for Clayton has heretofore been regarded as a bigoted and intolerant radical partisan. The extremists of his own party denounced him severely for what they called his treachery to Republicanism, and one of them, General Catterson, provoked a rencontre with him on the steps of the State House. As Governor Clayton was descending the steps last Monday morning, General Catterson accosted him and charged him with selling out his party. The Governor denied the accusation, when Catterson asserted that he could prove that the Governor was in consultation with the leading Democrats a few nights previous. Governor Clayton called his accuser a liar; Catterson replied that the Governor himself was a liar, and the Governor struct him a blow on the temple with his fist. Catterson did not return the blow, declaring that he would as soon strike a woman as a one-armed man. The bystanders intervened and prevented further altercation; but the speech is said to be the sole topic of discussion at Little Rock.

Ministerial Differences.

Here is a funny paragraph from a late English paper:—"The Rev. Thomas Hugo, the rector of West Hackney, applied at the Worship Street Police Court for a summonns against an open-air preacher. Mr. Hugo said that he and other inhabitants of the parish wished steps to be taken to put an end to a great nuisance. A number of open-air preachers were in the habit of assembling on a piece of waste ground near the parish church, where they shouted out their opinions on religious subjects. Placards of an inflammatory tendency were also exhibited, and statements made reflecting upon himself and one of his curates, tending to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Newton asked in what way. Mr. Hugo said that his men had suggested a punching of the preachers' heads, and really he thought that if the nuisance went on much longer he should not hinder them from carrying the suggestion into effect. The summons asked for was granted.

An Anecdote of Malibran.

Malibran, in her younger days, did not like to sing "Desdemona" on the stage, and was absolutely frightened by her father, Garcia, who played "Othello," and who told her that if she did not come up to his expectations he would kill her on the spot, for which purpose he should on that night take a real dagger instead of a stage one. The night arrived and Malibran achieved quite a success, but in the last act, as "Othello" was stealing up to the recumbent "Desdemona," a shrill scream rang through the house, and Malibran jumping up from the couch rushed off the stage. The curtain was let down and the opera came to an untimely end. Malibran was missing, searched for by the police, but for two days she could not be found. Then she was discovered hiding behind some timber in a timber yard, half dead with fright and starvation. This incident occurred in this city during her engagement, we believe, at the Bowery Theatre. Ever after, after singing the part of "Desdemona," Malibran would be seized by a fainting fit.

Self-Imposed Torture.

Says the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Monday:—

One of those foolhardy feats in which some people take an unaccountable interest, has just been brought to an unsuccessful close in this city. It was announced some time ago that a young man calling himself "Young Miles" would perform at Chadwick's Museum, on Fourth street, the unparalleled feat of walking 105 hours without rest. In case he succeeded he was to receive $250, and if he failed, that sum was to be given to some charitable institution. A board 30 feet long and 2 feet wide, raised two feet from the ground, was provided, and on Tuesday at one o'clock the perf rmance began.

The man walked on, uninterruptedly we believe, up to 8½ o'clock Saturday evening, large crowds stopping in at various times to see him. He was terribly exhausted by that time, and one of his ankles was swollen almost to the size of a human head, and at about half-past 8, having walked 103½ hours, he was compelled by pain to give up staggered a few steps from the board, and fell down insensible.

He is now recovering, but had the brutal, though self-imposed, torture resulted in his death, it would have been a crime little short of murder, in which all concerned in the exhibition would in a degree have been participants.

Lively Time in a Convent.

The Cologne *Gazette* gives the world some particulars of a painful quarrel which is said to have happened at the Augustinian Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at Rome, a few days ago. It seems that the brother who had charge of the kitchen—or, in other words, the cook—had been ordered by the superior to go to another convent. The reason for this order is not known, but it probably was given in consequence of the brother's skill in the culinary art not being approved by the other brethren. On receiving this order the brother, who was in the kitchen at the time, seized a knife and scratched the superior severely. He had not calculated on his antagonist. No sooner did the superior feel the abrasure of his skin than he rushed on his assailant, and a deadly struggle ensued. The superior and the cook, locked in each other's arms, rolled on the floor; the other brethren, attracted by the noise, appeared on the field of strife, and by their excited exclamations added to the terror of the scene. Some sided with the superior, others with the cook, until at last they all mingled in the fray. So fiercely did the battle rage that a body of gendarmes, whose quarters were near the convent, rushed in to separate the combatants. The erring cook was led to a monastic prison, in a sadly battered condition, for the superior, though scratched himself and very old, had knocked out no less than three of his antagonist's teeth with one blow of his aged fist; and it was admitted on all sides that he had far the best of the fight at the moment when the gendarmes interfered.

VERY PUNGENT.

Bits of Spice from Every Section.

—An Iowa girl, supposed to have been dead, was restored by an application of a galvanic battery.
—An Ohio wife recently used arsenic for saleratus. Her husband ate it, and she is now a widow. According to Mark Twain, this thing is becoming monotonous.
—At a late fashionable wedding in a church at Newton, Mass., the bridal party being a little dilatory, the organist played "Eager to Meet Thee, Love," and again the lovers not coming, he sounded "Robin's Not Here."
—The New Haven *Leader* sounds this note of warning: "Beware, young man! the pearl powder now used by her is poison! One touch of those eager lips to that enamelled cheek may result in death most horrible! Bewar-r-r-re."
—A "lady" in Now Bedford, Mass., recently bought a pair of white gloves, to be returned in case they did not suit. They were returned as not suiting when it was discovered that they had been used to decorate the hands of a corpse, and removed before the lid of the coffin was screwed down.
—The young ladies of Dover, Wayne county, Ohio, have formed a society for the redemption of young men whose bad habits do not suit them, pledging themselves not to go out with any young man who swears, smokes, chews, loafs on the street corners, or drinks. The amount of "sitting up with the girls" done in that region since the society went into operation is "nothing worth speaking of." An agitation in favor of "suspending the rules" for two evenings a week is expected.
—A manufacturer of Alsace has received an order from a Paris commercial house for one hundred dozen cotton handkerchiefs, on which are to be stamped the various episodes of the Pantin tragedy. Portraits of the murdered victims will adorn some of these handkerchiefs as they appeared lying in the zinc-coffins at the Morgue, while on others will be depicted Traupmann in the act of leading Madame Kinck and the two youngest children from the cab to the place of their murder. He is represented as obligingly carrying the little girl. Traupmann as he appeared in presence of the corpses will decorate others. These lively sketches on cotton will be sold for sixpence.
—A young gentleman connected with a New Haven morning newspaper, who generally goes home about 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, made a mistake on a recent morning and got into the wrong door, which happened to be unlocked. He had scarcely got inside when a rush was made for him from behind the door, a woman's night dress fluttered around him, and a pair of plump, soft arms glided around his neck. In another second his head was drawn down, and a warm, melting, luscious kiss planted just below his moustache, while a soft joyous voice, which the young man recognized as that of his lovely next-door neighbor, asked, "My darling husband! why didn't you come earlier?" Gasping a wild exclamation of "Mistake!" which was answered by a hysteric shriek, the young man fled to his own room next door, with feelings that can better be imagined than described.

Personalities.

—Gladstone velocipedes.
—Bogumil Dawson is better.
—Offenbach will come here.
—Saxe read to Cheyenne.
—Camilla Urso comes here to fiddle.
—Twain once fed a quartz mill.
—Walter Brown has an abscess.
—Napoleon's son is the "Enfant Titti."
—Octave Feuillet earns $12,000 a year by his pen.
—Austria's Empress lives on milk and eggs.
—Greeley roams about with his "Self-made men."
—Governor Clayton smashed General Catterson recently.
—Tennessee's new Senator is pronounced handsome.
—W. C. Bryant doesn't like Latin and French phrases.
—Young Raymond will soon manage the New York *Times*.
—Pere Hyacinthe and Beecher have passed mutual compliments.
—Lady Palmerston left her nephew $180,000 per annum.
—Moses Wingate, of Haverhill, Mass., was 100 years old yesterday.
—Belknap will become Secretary, practically, on the 1st proximo.
—President Grant will attend the reunion of the Western army.
—Jeff. Davis is to be President of a Memphis Life Insurance company.

Scrapings.

—Ohio has had a snow-storm.
—Newark has eighty-nine churches.
—Detroit is to abolish steam whistles.
—Virginia has an immense chestnut crop.
—Kentucky boasts of an unusual invasion of pigeons.
—A wild-cat ran through Oskaloosa, Kansas, recently.
—A Mississippi jury has eleven colored and one white man.
—"Boots Polished Inside," is displayed on a sign in Virginia City.
—The ladies of DeKalb, Ill., propose to buy a fire engine for their village.
—They have "honey eatings" at Mexico, Mo., instead of balls and parties.
—A Somerset county, Pa., couple recently celebrated their "glass wedding."
—A red fox in Monroe county, Ind., led his pursuers nearly one hundred miles.
—A farmer out West recently killed "the destroyer of his peas." It was a bug.
—Trenton has a society of colored folks called "The Sons and Daughters of Jacob."
—Cheyenne keeps almost abreast of civilization by charging sixty cents a pound for butter.
—Vermont is the richest State *per capita* in the Union, because the caputs go away so fast.
—A white woman of Nashville has sued out a warrant against a negress for bewitching her.
—There is a fine of $25 for shooting a partridge in Chester county, in this State, for the next five years.
—Cincinnati supplements the St. Nicholas and St. James hotels with a St. Peter's beer saloon.
—Johnstown, New York, manufactures a million dollars' worth of gloves a year—all from Paris.
—There is a lake in a Wisconsin forest which, according to tradition, no man has been able to reach.
—Staten Island is no longer in the United States—the *Methodist* having moved it into New Jersey.
—Ayer, the pillor of the States of Massachusetts, sends ten tons of them every year to South America.
—A Providence young woman boxed the ears of her lover on the street because he had escorted another lady home.
—The Universalists in Ohio have forty-seven ministers and 112 churches, organized into fourteen associations.
—One of the incidents at the fair at Bridgeport, Mass., was an ox race. The victor walked a mile in thirteen minutes.
—A captain of the United States regulars has just been dismissed the service for refusing to pay board bills and tailor bills in San Antonio, Texas.
—A Cincinnati boy crawled into an empty steamboiler the other day, when it rolled down hill and he was taken out with a broken neck.
—Somebody has invented a new telegraph, "which is to place a line of women fifty steps apart and commit the news to the first of them as a secret."
—A jealous wife in Chicago, after taking two ounces of laudanum, wrote a note:—"In my cold corpse you behold the victim of your cold conduct and of cold poison." A stomach-pump revived the cold corpse.

—Mr. W. Kinglake is in the Crimea, collecting materials for the continuation of his History of the War. It is reported that he has been "telegrammed" to return, in order to give his evidence touching election matters at Bridgewater.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 24	MOON RISES	10 45
SUN SETS	5 03	HIGH WATER	7 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 12
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
India	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 15
Donau	Southampton	New York	Oct. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 19
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Oct. 28
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Nov. 3
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 28
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas.	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong head winds from Cape Hatteras up; passed a fleet of vessels bound north. 24th inst., 10 A. M. lat. 35 45, long. 75 10, passed a barque steering E.NE., showing a blue flag with swallow tail, with white ball in centre. Below Bombay Hook, passed two brigs, unknown; off Morris Liston's, passed schr Mary E. Long, from St. Mary's, Ga.; below Reedy Island, barque Tropique, from Bangor; off Pea Patch, brig Mountain Eagle, from St. John, N. B., all bound up.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with cement to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, 2 days from Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties and shingles to H. Croskey & Co.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, 3 days from New Bedford, with mdse. to captain.

Schr M. C. Mosely, Crann, from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Fawn, Kelly, from Boston, in ballast to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr M. Vasser, Herrick, from Providence.

Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Providence.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Providence.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 27.—Three boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Black Hawk, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Eline, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
John Haideman, with lime, for Chesapeake.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 26.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

W. B. Crawford, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Union's Delight; Myrtle; San Jacinto; Mary Dunn; and Senator Wade, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, for Philadelphia, remained at London 14th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Beckett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Pike, was loading at Curacoa 20 days since for New York.

Barque Alex. McNiel, Lawson, cleared at New York 25th inst. for Valparaiso.

Barque Arcadia, Larsen, for Philadelphia, remained at London 14th inst.

Brig Altavela, Reed, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 23d instant.

Brig Estelle, Delap, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 16th inst.

Brig Minnie Traub, True, hence, at Portland 24th inst.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Briggs, hence, at Charleston 25th inst.

Brig Aylesford, Martin, at Arecibo 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig F. A. Heath, Warren, from Bangor for Wilmington, Del., passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

Brig Nath Stevens, Saunders, from Calais for Philadelphia, put into New York 25th inst., on account of head winds.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Adams, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 21st inst.

Schr King Bird, Munson, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

Schrs White Sea, Jones, and Alabama, Vanglider, from Boston, and Cerro Gordo, Parsons, from Newburyport, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 22d inst.

Schrs Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, and Althea, Smith, both for Philadelphia, put back to Charleston 25th inst. in consequence of head winds.

Schr Teazer, Henley, sailed from Portland 23d inst. for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr W. D. McShane, Adams, hence, at Norfolk 23d instant.

Schr Sarah Hammond, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 22d inst.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.

Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.

Schrs Benj. Reed, hence for Boston; T. J. Trafton, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Philadelphia; Hattie E. Sampson, from Portland for do; and Arthur Burton, from Bangor for do., at Newport P. M. 22d inst.

Schr Billow, Wright, hence for Bangor, at New York 25th inst.

Schrs Essex, Edgerton, hence for Providence, and Salmon Washburn, Cook, hence for Taunton, at New York 25th inst.

Schrs Active, Coombs; Minnie Kinnie, Shay; A. Hammond, Holden; H. K. Metcalf, Rogers; Earle, Nichols; and Skylark, Simmons, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Capt. Cooley, of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamtug Lackawanna, reports:—Oct. 23, the Highlands bearing N. by W., distant 15 miles, passed the wreck of a sunken vessel, with topmasts about 12 feet out of water. The wreck lies in a dangerous position for vessels going or coming from the southward.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 139 N. NINTH Street.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well known Company are prepared, as usual with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE 10 17 fmw3m
NOTE—This is the only office in Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE,
First District,
RICHARD CAMPION.
Second District,
JACOB HUTCHINER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen etc, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $80
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28¾ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. SHARKEY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE CITY FOR DAMAGES ARISING FROM THE DROUTH.

We have received a pamphlet copy of an "Opinion of counsel on the liabilities of the City of Philadelphia to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and to Boatmen and Shippers, for damages caused by the action of the city in stopping the navigation of Fairmount Pool in August and September, 1869." The able lawyers whose names are appended to this document—R. C. McMurtrie and W. Strong—do not state by whom they were employed, but the conclusions they have reached plainly indicate they are in the service of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The law and the facts, as they expound them, are all in favor of that corporation. It cannot be sued, say the counsel, by boatmen or shippers for damages arising from the delays in transportation during the drouth; but, on the other hand, the city of Philadelphia is liable to the boatmen and shippers, individually, as well as to the company. It is even claimed that the 21st section of the charter of this corporation entitles it to recover from the city "*double the damages*" it has sustained; and Philadelphia is threatened not only with this extortionate demand, but with innumerable suits, based on the opinion that "the shippers, as well as the boatmen, must resort to the city, and each must sue for himself."

Under these circumstances it behoves the City Fathers to see whether a valid defense to this ravenous raid upon the impoverished treasury of a tax-burdened community cannot be discovered. The ablest lawyers should be employed, with instructions to make not only a determined resistance to the proposed demands, but to probe to the bottom the pretensions on which they are based. It may perhaps be found, when the whole subject is considered, that, despite the opinion of the company's lawyers, a million of people have certain rights as riparian proprietors which are not wholly unworthy of the respect of judges and juries.

If the city is to be pushed to the wall, we trust that no defense will be deemed complete until every point connected with its contract with the company, and with the alleged rights and privileges of the latter, is thoroughly examined.

The whole claim for damages rests on the stoppage of the navigation of Fairmount pool, or that portion of the river embraced between Fairmount dam and the Falls of Schuylkill. It is a curious fact that this portion of the river was only made navigable by an expenditure on the part of the city, in constructing the Fairmount dam. The municipal history of this transaction is substantially that when Councils resolved in April, 1819, to erect water-power works at Fairmount, the Schuylkill Navigation Company had built their canal from Pottsville to the Falls of Schuylkill, where *want of funds had compelled them to stop the work*, and that the committee resolved to erect a dam at Fairmount with the design of *benefitting the company* as well as increasing the water supplies of Philadelphia. They not only extended a helping hand in this manner, but we are told that they entered into an agreement "*for the purchase of the water-power at the Falls of Schuylkill destroyed by backing the water by the new dam*," and "also with the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the use of the water granted to them by their charter." The city has therefore a double claim to the surplus water supplies of Fairmount pool. She created them by erecting the dam at Fairmount, and bought the right to maintain them by compensating the owners of land adjacent to the falls for the loss of water-power. If she consented, in an evil hour, to an abridgement of the use of her own property, there is no court in Christendom which will not at least lend a willing ear to any plausible excuse or defense she may offer for a temporary violation of her stipulations with the corporation to which she extended generous aid.

If the canal company, instead of the city, was the defendant in the proposed suit, it would need no better plea than that which similar corporations have successfully made in this Commonwealth—that it should not be held responsible for an act of Providence. When defective canal dams have been swept away by a freshet, carrying ruin on every side, the claimants for damages have been defeated by this potent argument; and it remains to be seen whether the people of a great city will not be declared guiltless for using something more than the prescribed quantum of reserved water supplies, created by their own means, during the providential prevalence of the most stringent drouth that has ever been known.

It is also a legitimate subject of inquiry whether the whole theory on which the alleged exclusive rights and privileges of the canal company is based is not fallacious. In some countries, and in some portions of the Union, it would be considered an unwarrantable infringement of the rights of the citizens of Philadelphia as riparian proprietors, and it remains to be seen whether the apparent advantages derived by the company from judicial decisions and legislation peculiar to this State have an impregnable foundation. It may turn out that the corporation has no right whatever to restrict the city, at any time, from using as much of the water collected at Fairmount dam as she pleases.

When the original contract between the city and the company was made, the amount of water used by the canal was comparatively limited, and one of the causes of the occasional scarcity must be sought in the enlargement of the canal without a corresponding increase in its facilities for garnering up water to be used in times of drouth. It is questionable whether the city has not good cause for action against the company on this ground. If there is no limit to its powers in this direction, it is difficult to affix bounds to the injuries it may inflict upon the existing water-works. At one time, we believe, a project was under consideration to construct large reservoirs near the head-waters of the Schuylkill, to collect immense bodies of water, sufficient to supply all the necessities of the company as well as the city, in seasons of the greatest scarcity; but this project was abandoned mainly because the co-operation of the company could not be secured. If it can be shown that the company is itself in fault, by failing to adopt proper precautions against a drouth, this consideration will tell powerfully in favor of the city, and it will incite the injured boatmen and shippers to seek redress from the owners of the canal instead of our over-burdened taxpayers.

Questions of fact are also likely to arise. What is the exact amount of damage done, if the city is liable? and was it the action of the city alone that caused a suspension of operations in August and September? Here is a wide field of investigation, and in examining it many points useful to the defense of the municipality may be discovered.

MINISTER McMAHON ON LOPEZ.

While the bravery of Lopez in defending himself against tremendous odds has won him deserved praise, the outrageous cruelty with which he has been charged has prevented him from having that sympathy that is usually accorded to the weakest party in such a contest. Lopez's side of the question, it should be remembered, has not been heard; and although many of the accusations against him appear to be too well substantiated for denial, it is nothing more than fair that he should have the ear of the civilized nations of the world to make such explanations as will exonerate him if possible. General McMahon, our late Minister to Paraguay, is now in Washington, and he speaks in warm terms of praise of the valor and generalship displayed by the Paraguayans, and he condemns many of the actions of the allies. The late Minister to Paraguay represents Lopez to be possessed of rare administrative abilities, and not more cruel in the conduct of the war than the most complaining of the allied generals. This is, of course, very general language, but it is worthy of attention. The London *Saturday Review*, in a recent notice of Mr. Masterman's book on Paraguay, remarks that, according to that gentleman's own statements, he and the other English and American residents got themselves into trouble through their own wilful indiscretion, leaving out of the question any criminal intentions on their part. Englishmen, and Americans too, are disposed to treat such people as the Paraguayans as only half-civilized, and as therefore not entitled to any of the respect that they are compelled to show towards the governing powers of other nations.

An Englishman will deliberately violate law and custom in China, Paraguay, Mexico, and other countries that he chooses to consider outside the pale of civilization, and consider himself the aggrieved party if his conduct is resented. He would not dare to attempt anything of the same kind in France, Germany, Russia, or the United States, and would receive no sympathy if he did attempt it and got into trouble thereby. But, placed in contact with a race that he esteems to be inferior, and that possesses but little power or political influence, he does not hesitate to show his contempt for them on every occasion, and to consider any infringement of his liberty as a national insult. There is a great deal of truth in this, and it is not at all improbable that it furnishes the key to the mystery that surrounds the conduct of Lopez towards Messrs. Washburn, Masterman, Bliss, and others who fell under his suspicion or displeasure.

The accounts furnished with regard to the slaughter by Lopez of some of his own kinsmen and other Paraguayans are so circumstantial that it is scarcely possible not to credit them, especially as they are in full accordance with the traditional Paraguayan policy, and General McMahon will have to be more particular in his explanations before he can relieve Lopez from the odium that now rests upon him. General McMahon has confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Paraguayans, and he states that Lopez contemplates the restoration of prosperity to his country by emigrants from the United States, to whom he will offer inducements by grants of land to settle there. If the future prosperity of Paraguay is to depend upon emigration from this country, it has but a poor prospect before it. Some disgusted rebels who would not live under the Government of the United States tried Brazil, and were glad to get back very shortly under the stars and stripes again, and the number who will be tempted by all the acres in Paraguay to put themselves under the rule of a man of Lopez' reputation is exceedingly limited.

OUR MINISTERS.

Cost of Diplomatic Service to the United States.

In an editorial on the salaries paid to our foreign Ministers, the New York *Times* remarks:—

If we compare the salaries paid to American and English foreign Ministers, the contrast will undoubtedly seem to confirm demands of the kind which have been commonly attributed lately to Mr. Washburne. Our Minister to Russia, for example, receives $12,000 a year. The English Minister at the same Court is paid altogether $45,000, at the gold standard. The British Government also keep up a staff of secretaries, each of them well paid, whereas the work at the American Legation is done by one. Our Minister at Belgium gets $7500 a year—the salary of the English Minister is $20,000. For our Austrian Legation we pay a total sum of $18,800, including the salary of the Minister. The Embassy kept up by England costs that Government $58,000. The American Legation in England costs $21,625. The English Embassy at Washington is maintained at an expense of $37,275. Our French Legation entails upon the Government a charge of $21,625. The corresponding charge to the English Government is $69,725. It may fairly be doubted whether the latter sum is not more than any Legation can possibly be worth.

We pay more to ministers at South American republics than England, but, on the other hand, England keeps up expensive embassies in Eastern countries, where we have none, or they are kept within moderate compass. Take Persia as a case in point. England keeps up at the Shah's Court a minister, three secretaries, a translator, and a physician, at a total cost of $39,500. We keep no official whatever in that country. Taken as a whole, England spends a vast sum for her diplomatic service in excess of the expenditures for similar purposes authorized by our Government. But she is no better served than we are. When did her foreign Ministers ever prevent a war? The Consuls are the men who do the hard work, and they are by no means liberally paid. English Ministers abroad have hitherto been remunerated on a scale which a people's Parliament will not sanction very long. We may expect to see a general cutting down of expenses there rather than an increase here. It has not been proved that our Ministers are, as a rule, inadequately paid, and it is no disparagement to some of them to assert that they would fail to earn an equally large income in any other career. The case for raising their salaries has not been made out, and the people are likely to defer all further consideration of it until the taxes are very considerably reduced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ WINTER SUITS

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

HEAVY CLOTHING,

Quilted and Padded,

MADE OF WARMEST MATERIALS

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THE MOST APPROVED AND IMPROVED WINTER STYLE,

SECURING COMFORT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.

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☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

FOURTH LECTURE,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,

BY R. J. DE CORDOVA.

Subject—"OUR NEW CLERGYMAN,"

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—

Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Sheet open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 26 2t

☞ THE SCIENCE OF LIFE.—PROFESSOR JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Commences his Popular Lectures, Illustrated with the OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, FRENCH MANIKINS, etc., In CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, continuing every evening, closing Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9. Two Private Lectures to Ladies, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Nov. 3 and 6, at 3 o'clock.

Two Lectures to Gentlemen, Saturday and Tuesday Evenings, Nov. 6 and 9.

Admission—Course six lectures, $1; to each lecture, 25c. To be had at the Hall; Trumpler's, 924 Chesnut street; and Dr. McClintock's Office, 823 Race street. 10 27 5t

☞ INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES ON THE CONSTITUTION AND CHARACTER OF MAN, illustrated by the Stereopticon, by JOHN L. CAPEN, commencing THIS EVENING, October 26, at 7:45 o'clock, at the northwest corner of TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.

Admission, 10 cents. Subsequent Lectures on Wednesday, 27th; Thursday, 28th, and Friday, 29th, 15 cents, or 40 cents for the course. [10 26 2t*

Examinations daily at No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

☞ WOMAN AND HER MISSION, BY MRS. HARDINGE, at ELEVENTH and WOOD, on FRIDAY, at 8 P. M. Admission, 10 cents. 10 27 2t*

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of the (7) seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company. This loan is for $1,000,000, and secured by first mortgage upon the road from Glassboro to Cape May, being thus amply secured. This Company is in a very flourishing condition, paying dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and its stock is selling at 125 per cent. ($61½).

These Bonds have the advantage of registry, thereby providing against loss by theft.

We can recommend these Bonds with the greatest confidence, and will give any further information as to them, on application.

GAW, BACON & CO.,
No. 315 WALNUT Street.
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☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 45

BANK REPORTS.

☞ ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,171,415·56
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Bonds on hand	141,000·00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121·10	
		$1,944,536·66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174·00	
National Bank Notes	24,399·00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949·19	
Premiums	9,925·00	
Due from other Banks	399,912·29	
		788,359·48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203·93
Total		$2,760,100·07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		1,268,848·91
Surplus fund	$19,713·61	
Profit and loss	50,037·55	
		73,751·16
Total		$2,760,100·07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 18 mwf6t

FURS.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

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F*** F*** C*******.

FINE are the Garments made for FALL,
In the splendid rooms of the GREAT BROWN HALL;
Newest and choicest; rich and rare;
Elegant clothes for men to wear.

FALL in, gentlemen, fall in, all,
After the clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL,
Look, and you'll find no clothes at all
Like the splendid clothes of the GREAT BROWN HALL.

CLOTHING in season, all marked down,
Lower than anywhere else in town.
Overcoats, both for boys and men;
Try them once, and you'll come again.
Hurry along, for the people push
Into our doors with a hearty rush.
Nobby and nice are the garments all;
Great is the stock at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Continued Reception!

Increasing Enthusiasm!

Shocking Low Prices!

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OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

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F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of (1) 20 wfm6wrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

Their Immense Stock

OF

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings, and

Ladies' Cloakings.

Velveteens! Velveteens!

The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of

Fall and Winter Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 28 w

HOSIERY GOODS.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

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TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

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GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Kegs White Almeria Grapes,

IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

100 Kits New Mess Mackerel,

(SELECTED) VERY FINE.

1000 Cases of Canned Fresh Tomatoes,

Which are the finest put up this season.

300 Cases Winslow Green Corn.

1000 Cans New Crop French Peas,

And a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SARDINES, Etc., which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.

Extra White Wheat Family Flour

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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FRESH PEACHES,

GREEN PEAS,

FRESH TOMATOES, ETC. ETC.

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FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,963,968), THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.

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Have now possession of the entire premises

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Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF

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PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,

NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

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All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf4p

PIANOS.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1126-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices.—Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Ihne & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.

10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

EUREKA!

THE HORSE'S FRIEND.

SOMETHING NEW.

Waterproof Woollen Horse Blankets.

PREPARED BY THE

NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.

Call and examine, and save your Horse from suffering. Warranted to keep them dry. Free from gum or rubber.

They are very large, neat and cheap, costing less than ordinary blankets of same quality. The principal styles are of a fine blue in color,

2 Bars 8½ lbs., 76x80 inches, $8 per pair.
3 " 10½ " 80x80 " 10 " "
4 " 12½ " 80x84 " 12 " "

A liberal discount to Wholesalers. Ask your Saddler for them. TERMS CASH.

N. B.—One Blanket will make an Overcoat suitable for Drivers, Draymen, Carmen, and will keep one dry in any rain. ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,

WASHINGTON HALL, No. 6 MARKET St., Philada.

Also for sale by the following Saddlers:—Thomas R. Reilly, No. 129 Federal street, Camden, N. J.; McQuilly, No. 236 Market street; Anthony Lynch, No. 20 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. 10 25 6t

NEW YORK WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVING COMPANY.

WATERPROOFING BY A NEW PROCESS,

Without injury to fabric or appearance. Garments made Waterproof without taking apart.

Coats, $4·00 each; Pantaloons, $1·50 each; Vests, $1 each.

Important Notice to Policemen, Firemen, Letter Carriers, and all others necessarily exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. Save your health by having your garments made waterproof. TERMS CASH.

ALFRED C. MARIEN, Agent,
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$50,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit.

S. KINGSTON McGAY,
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$3500, $3000, AND $2000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
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Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

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THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

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SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

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Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

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JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.a 10 9 1mrp*

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 21 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 sw 1

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The German Theatre Concert.

The concert last evening at the Academy of Music, in aid of the German Theatre fund, attracted a good audience—not so good a one, however, as we would have been pleased to see, in view of the object for which the concert was given. The programme presented was excellent, but, we may be permitted to say, just a tride heavy for a popular entertainment. Mr. Isaac L. Rice and the gentlemen who assisted him last evening are all superior musicians, and it would perhaps be a good thing if they could educate the general public up to their own standard. As it is, they sometimes forget that the general musical culture of the community is not equal to their own, and that to the average hearer it is somewhat tiresome to listen to a long programme composed entirely of difficult classic pieces.

Mr. Rice has scarcely had time to make a reputation here yet, but his performance of last night proved him to be an unusually fine pianist. He has a firm touch and brilliant execution, and the selections that he rendered were well calculated to show the fine qualities of his style. His own concerto in E minor is a fine composition, the second movement in particular having a rare beauty and grace. This exhibited Mr. Rice in the most advantageous light, both as a composer and performer, and his brilliant execution of Liszt's piano arrangement of the overture to *William Tell* was worthy of the heartiest commendation. The Sængerbund Society sang "Sturm und Segen," by Kalliwoda; the Mænnerchor, "Frisches Lied im Walde," and the Harmonie, with its chorus of mixed voices, "Gondellied," by Otto. All of these were finely sung, and received much applause. Mr. Emil Gastel gave several airs in a creditable manner. This gentleman has an excellent and well-trained voice, but he sings with so little expression as to detract much from the merits of his performance. Mr. Wenzel Kopta rendered Paganini's "Witch's Dance" in superb style on the violin, and received an enthusiastic *encore*. The orchestra was large and efficient, and, under the direction of Mr. Carl Sentz, it performed its part in a manner that left nothing to be desired.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Hunted Down* will be performed this evening, with an amusing comedietta as an afterpiece. Most of Miss Keene's company came here as strangers, but they have rapidly won their way to public favor, and Mr. Sheridan, Miss Howard, Mr. Otis, Miss Carr, and other members of the combination who are new to Philadelphia have established their reputation as very superior artists. Such a play as *Hunted Down* requires good acting and good taste in the accessories to make it popular, and its success at the Chesnut is due more to the manner in which it is performed than to any merits of its own. It continues to draw crowded houses, and promises to run for an indefinite period.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Shylock" in the *Merchant of Venice*, and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" in the drama of that name.

AT THE ARCH *All's Well That Ends Well* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, the new minstrel troupe have made an excellent start. The performances are very entertaining, and the large number of persons in the company gives a variety that suits the popular taste.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining selection of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. De Cordova will discourse this evening, at the Academy of Music, on "Our New Clergyman." This gentleman is a genuine humorist, and his lectures are always amusing. His theme this evening is one that will afford him excellent opportunities for both wit and satire, and a first-rate entertainment may be expected.

MAD'LLE CARLOTTA PATTI will give but two concerts in this city at present—on Friday and Saturday evenings next—and as there is much interest felt in musical circles to hear a singer who has so high a reputation in Europe, there will undoubtedly be crowded houses on both occasions. Mad'lle Patti, by all accounts, has improved greatly since she last appeared here, and those who remember her delicious voice as it was a few years ago, will scarcely fail to be in attendance at the two entertainments for which she is announced. The sale of seats commences to-day at Trumpler's.

HERRMANN, the great prestidigitateur, will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 1, for a brief season, and he will introduce a number of new and curious experiments in natural magic for the delight of his auditors.

AN ORGAN FOR HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The Board of Directors of Horticultural Hall have issued the following circular, which we commend to the attention of our readers. There ought to be no difficulty in securing the sum required for the purchase of the Jubilee organ; as to the propriety of securing it for Horticultural Hall no one will doubt:—

At the urgent request of the principal organists of this city, it is now proposed to place a large and powerful concert organ in this hall, which is universally conceded to be admirably adapted to give proper effect to such an instrument, and that the need of it, as an accompaniment to oratorios, musical festivals, concerts, and commencements, is universally felt; especially as there is no hall in this city where such performances can be given with an organ accompaniment. An opportunity is now offered, which may never again occur, of securing just such an instrument as is needed for this purpose, for a very moderate price. Messrs. Hook, of Boston, offer for sale the grand organ which they built expressly for the great "National Peace Jubilee," held in the Coliseum, at Boston, in June last, and which fully answered the purpose of sustaining the immense chorus of 11,000 voices and 800 instruments, and which can also be used as a solo instrument when needed for such a purpose. Messrs. Hook write:—"We do not believe that there is any other place in the country more favorable for the organ than your hall, and for this reason are disposed to consider the matter in a most liberal spirit." They also state that the organ can be set up and ready for use in from three to eight weeks. This organ, powerful as it is, will occupy but a small portion of the stage, and will not materially interfere with its use for other purposes; but, on the contrary, it will increase the revenues of the hall by inducing parties to rent the hall for purposes which they could not accomplish without its aid. As the directors do not intend to go into debt for the organ, it will be necessary to secure subscriptions to the amount of $5000, by the first of November, before they will consent to purchare it. You are therefore earnestly requested to subscribe before that time, in order to secure this desirable object, and to have the organ placed in position, so as to be used this winter. Subscription lists may be found at Mr. Henry A. Dreer's, No. 714 Chesnut street; Mr. James F. Gould's, No. 933 Chesnut street; and Mr. M. M. Cross, No. 1705 Race street.

CRIME.

Heavy Robbery in Louisville—Arrest of a Notorious Thief.

From the Louisville Express, Oct. 22.

Some time during the month of September just passed, Mr. J. H. Huber, cashier of the People's Bank of Kentucky, in this city, received a letter from Mr. Blankenship, of Scottsville, Kentucky, notifying him that he had just been robbed of about $7000, and that among the notes taken a considerable quantity was the issue of the People's Bank—that as there was no such money now in circulation, no doubt the thief or thieves would present them at the bank in this city for redemption. Mr. Huber replied that he did not know that he could do anything, as, if presented, it might be in very small sums, so as not to attract any attention, and that Mr. Blankenship had better send notice to the police in various cities. Nothing further was heard of the matter till this morning, when a young man presented himself at the counter of the bank with some notes of the People's Bank, which he wished to have cashed in currency. On counting there appeared to be about two hundred and forty dollars, and as the amount was much larger than is usually presented, Mr. Huber conferred with the President, Mr. Hamilton, and they concluded to detain him, which they did, inviting him into the President's office. Word was immediately sent to Superintendent Shadburne's office, and a policeman sent to the bank. Arrived there, and believing his confederates, if he had any, would soon appear, and ask for him, the parties remained at the bank. Very shortly after another man entered and inquired of Mr. Huber if such a party had yet finished his business. He was told no, and asked to walk back into the office. Seeing the first party in the custody of a policeman, the second denied all knowledge of him, but it was no go. An additional force of police now appeared, and the first party was searched. On his person was found some two thousand five hundred dollars, among which were various amounts in the notes of the People's Bank, Southern Bank, Bank of Kentucky, as well as some greenbacks. This being pretty strong presumptive evidence, they were asked for the names of any other confederates, and where they stopped. They had put up at the United States Hotel. On examination of the register it was found that three men arrived last night by a train on the Nashville road, and registered themselves as J. H. Meador, W. Blankenship and J. C. Simmons, of Macon county, Tennessee. The three men was taken in charge, and lodged in the First street station-house. The party answering to the name of Blankenship is the one on whose person the money was found, and he is said to be a grandson of the Mr. Blankenship from whom the seven thousand dollars were stolen. Word has been forwarded to Scottsville, and the parties will be held till Mr. B. arrives.

A MISTAKE.

How They Attempted to Bury the Wrong Corpse in Mecklenburg.

The Berlin *Fremdenblatt* is responsible for the following curious story:—

"Von L., formerly Mecklenburg Minister of Finance, died not long ago in Wiesbaden, leaving no direct descendants, his wealth going to a lot of unthankful relatives. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg sent some persons to look after the transportation of the corpse to the family vault in 'blessed' Mecklenburg; and on its arrival at the family mansion it was there placed in state, and on the day appointed for burial the residents of the estate all assembled to pay the last homage to their old lord, and a number of persons were allotted the task of bearing the coffin to the vault. The latter, however, as soon as they stood by the side of the coffin, refused, as with one tongue, to move it, saying:—'Nay, we will first know who lies in the coffin.' Remonstrance was vain. 'Nay, that is not our master,' they said; 'he was much larger.'

"Finally the coffin had to be opened then and there, and, behold, it was found to contain not the old Finance Minister, but an aged and unknown lady. Of course, astonishment in such a case was natural, and the curious transformation case was immediately inquired into. It appears that the old gentleman and a wealthy Russian lady landowner died at Wiesbaden on the same day, and being sent home for burial, by some inexplicable error the good old Mecklenburg Finance Minister was shipped off to the interior of Russia somewhere, and the Russian lady arrived at Mecklenburg, and would have been buried there but for the acuteness of the peasants. At first Von L.'s relatives wanted to keep the matter quiet, and just inter the old lady in Von L.'s family vault, but no, the old gentleman's retainers said:—'The strange woman-being shall not be buried in our master's vault.' Nor was she. Whether the Mecklenburg Finance Minister has been buried with all the pomp of a Russian cultus has not yet been ascertained. If so, as every Protestant Mecklenburger is a downright heathen in orthodox Russian eyes, he will have to be disinterred and removed to his own home."

LIBEL.

The Law Appertaining Thereto.

A California paper, commenting on certain enlightened views expressed by an English Court in 1867, in reference to a libel suit instituted against the London *Times* for a report of a debate in the English Parliament, says of the California juries:—"They will follow this enlarged and liberalized view of modern English law, and hold that reports of the proceedings of public bodies are so far privileged that they are not actionable so long as they are honest and fair, and that they may be commented upon by the press in terms justified by the circumstances disclosed in the proceedings reported. The thinking men of the time know that such law is essential to an enlightened public opinion and judgment, and to the vindication and establishment of truth and liberty."

A General Kicking Out.

The Manhattan Club is clearly going to the dogs. First, the cook was kicked out; then the butcher was discharged; the poulterer and steward followed; and now we learn that our aristocratic friend the City Judge, who, as he has repeatedly assured us, is a gentleman by birth and education, has been blackballed, and the *Telegram* and the *Metropolitan Record* are pouring balm upon his waning popularity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*
Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures. Store open until 9 o'clock.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
offers extraordinary
Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises all styles and qualities.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO., No. 333 N. Second street.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.—It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known—will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodica fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say, if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defense against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an *absolute, speedy, and infallible specific* for your distressing malady.

TEN PACKAGES more of those celebrated malt vases and jardiners just received at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street. All works of art. Call and see them.

$750,000
worth
of
FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING!!!
and
PIECE GOODS FOR CUSTOM WORK,
now selling
at
EASY PRICES
at
THE GREAT POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
of
PHILADELPHIA,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

REMARK.—Parties intending to buy their Winter Clothing this week will find the BEST GARMENTS, and also the LOWEST PRICES, at the above named establishment.

MARRIED.

KOLLOCK—PETTYJOHN.—July 1, 1868, at the M. E. Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, Philadelphia, by Rev. S. N. Chew, Mr. WILLIAM D. KOLLOCK, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE PETTYJOHN, of Delaware.

TAYLOR—DELK.—At St. Peter's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th instant, WILLIAM J. TAYLOR to Miss VIRGINIA S. DELK, both formerly of Norfolk, Va. No cards.

DIED.

COATES.—On the 25th instant, JOHN COATES, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Weccacoe Engine Company, and members of Scott Legion, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 941 Otsego street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

GUNZER.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EMMA DALLAS, wife of John C. Gunzer, and daughter of Christiana and the late Thomas Graham, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, S. E. corner of Tenth and Wharton streets, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Ground.

ROGERS.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROGERS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 114 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—October 26, 1869, in the 81st year of her age, LYDIA, wife of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually.

THOMSON.—On the morning of the 25th instant, JANE, widow of William Thomson, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, No. 126 Union street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment in the Third Presbyterian Church Burying Ground.

WEST.—On the 26th instant, MARIA, wife of John S. West.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Moorestown, N. J., on Friday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

SHAWLS.

1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER, Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection.

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 6p§

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 28 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

MABEL; or, The Bitter Root. A tale of the times of James I. By the author of Irish Amy. "Another story of the Stantoun Corbet series, powerfully written." 16mo, 90 cents.

A YEAR IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL. From the Journal of an old teacher. 18mo, cloth, 65 cents.

AMY RUSSELL; or, Lambs Gathered. By the author of Ben Ross, &c. 18mo, 40 cents.

WHO TOOK THOSE COINS? By the author of Nora's Life. 18mo, muslin, 50 cents.

Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 18 mwf6t

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc., etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10 50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7 50.

Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the noblest thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 2mwf3rp

THE WORKINGMAN'S WAY TO WEALTH.
Building Associations, What They Are, and How to Use Them.
BY EDMUND WRIGLEY.
Published by
JAMES K. SIMON,
10 26 6t No. 20 South SIXTH Street.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus sily recommended by these interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 23 1m

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET,
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf5m

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged feet attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
10 5 20§ No. 230 South SECOND Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Daily receiving new goods from New York and Philadelphia cash sales.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75, $1 12½, 1 15, 1 25, 1 37½, 2, and 2 50 a yard.
Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, 2 12½, 2 25, 2 50, 3, and $3 50 a yard.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
Black Mohairs, fine qualities, $1 and $1 25.
Plaid Poplins. All wool Poplins.
Silk and Wool Poplins and Stripe Poplins.
Water Proof Cloths, $1, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, and 1 95.
Gold Mixed Water Proof Cloths.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3 62, 3 87, 4 50, 5, 5 50, 6, 6 75, 7 50, 8 50, 9, 10, 12 50, and 15 a pair.
Domet and All Wool Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels.
All Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½c.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50, 56.
Gray and Red Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirtings and Opera Flannels.
Pillow Case, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, cheap.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bargains in Towels and Napkins.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, under regular prices.
Nottingham Curtain Lace by the yard.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' and Boys' Vests and Pants.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Children's Gloves in Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 22, 30, 40 Black Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands and Guipure Bands, etc. etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs. 10 22sw

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, in Colors and Black.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 18c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 15c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14 wfDtf Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 13 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
Cartwright & Warner's Children's Vests, 75c. up.
Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Ladies' heavy Merino Undervests, 75c. up.
Gents' heavy Merino Underwear, 50c., 75c., $1 to $3.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 65c., 75c., 87½c.
Children's Fancy and extra-long English Hose.
WATER-PROOF, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Dark black Water-proof Cloaking, 80c., $1 to $1 75.
Gold-mixed, striped, and plaid Water-proof for suits.
Yard-wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 45c.
Opera, Welsh, Medicated, Red, and Gray Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½c., 15c., 21c., 25c., 27c. to 42c.
11-4 All-wool Blankets, $3 50, $3 50, $7 50 up.
Jobbiot Marseilles Quilts, a decided bargain.
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 62½c., 75c. to $2.
Hand-loom Table Linens, 45c., 50c., 62½c., 75c. to $1 12½.
Damask Napkins, best in the city, $1 25 a dozen.
All-linen Towels, 12½c.; size 20 by 30 inches.
Bird-eye Diapering, from $1 12½ to $4 apiece.
Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, 31c., 37c. up.
NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, FRENCH MUSLINS.
Nainsook Muslins, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., 50c. to 75c.
Soft-finished Cambric, 12½c. to 70c.
Tucked and Plaid Nainsook; Tarletans.
Job lot Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½c.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hdkfs., 12½c. up.
All-linen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 16c. to $1.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. 10 23 awf2t

BLUE AND GREEN PLAID
SERGES AND CLOTHS
FOR
LADIES' SUITS.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED BY
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Day,
COLORED SILKS, NEW SHADES,
STEEL AND MODE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
EVENING SILKS, WEDDING SILKS.
FANCY STRIPE SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS,
ROMAN TIES AND SASHES,
AND A FULL LINE OF
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
OF THE NEW COLORS. 1t

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223
North Ninth Street, above Race.
Balance of importer's stock of
PURE SILK FACE VELVETEENS
at 95c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 50, and $3.
Heavy twilled back Velveteen at $1 50.
$3 Velveteen, equal to any Silk Velvet.
Bargains in Black Alpaca Poplin, 37½c.
Double warp black Alpacas at 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75c., etc.
Pure Black Mohairs, 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Fine White Mohairs, 50 and 55c.
Superb quality White and Scarlet Merinos.
Plaid Poplins, Mohair Shirtings, Reps.
MERINO GOODS.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 75, $1 87½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 12½, $2 25, etc.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., 87½, $1.
Misses' Merino Vests.
100 dozen Ladies' Silk fleeced Gloves, 25c.
25 dozen Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' Black Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Gents' French Cloth Gloves, 62½c.
100 dozen super stout Half-Hose, 20 and 37½c.
Cotton Hosiery, cheapest in the city.
FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., 45c., 50c. to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 20c., 24c., 31c., 35c., 37½c., etc.
Shaker Flannels, 25c., 28c., 62½c., 75c., and 85c.
Ballardvale Flannels, 40c.
Red and Grey Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Sacque Flannels, Shirting Flannels, etc.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 19c., 20c., 22c., 25c., etc.
White Canton Flannels, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 31c., etc.
Black and White Square Shawls, $2.
Black and White Long Shawls, $4 50.
LINEN GOODS.
100 dozen Huckaback Linen Towels, 12½c.
Linen Towels, 10c., 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., etc.
All-linen Napkins, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and $4.
Nursery Diaper, Apron, Bird-eye Linen, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50c., 56c., 62½c., 68c., 75c., 88c., 94c., $1, $1 25.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, 25c., 37½c., 45c., 50c., etc.
Bargains in Linen Hdkfs. from Auction.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, etc.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,
bought early, cheapest in the city.
Water-proofs at $1, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75.
Gold-mixed Waterproof.
Cassimere for Boys' wear, 85 and 88c.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $4 25, $4 50, $5 50, $6 to $12.
Jacquard Loom and Marseilles Quilts.
Muslins at reduced prices.
Wax Dolls, our own importation.
Wax Dolls, moving eyes, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., etc.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
Marseilles Counterpanes, from $2 00 to $15 00.
Jacquard, Allendale, and Honeycomb Spreads.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 Blankets in the best makes.
Crib and Cradle Blankets in assortment.
Loom

Legend of the Capitoline Venus.

BY MARK TWAIN.

CHAPTER I.

[*Scene—An Artist's Studio in Rome.*]

"Oh, George, I *do* love you!"

"Bless your dear heart, Mary, I know that—*why* is your father so obdurate?"

"George, he means well, but art is folly to him—he only understands groceries. He thinks you would starve me."

"Confound his wisdom—it savors of inspiration. Why am not I a money-making, bowelless grocer, instead of a divinely-gifted sculptor with nothing to eat?"

"Do not despond, Georgy, dear—all his prejudices will fade away as soon as you shall have acquired fifty thousand dol——"

"Fifty thousand demons! Child, I am in arrears for my board!"

CHAPTER II.

[*Scene—A Dwelling in Rome.*]

"My dear sir, it is useless to talk. I haven't anything against you, but I cannot let my daughter marry a hash of love, art, and starvation—I believe you have nothing else to offer."

"Sir, I am poor, I grant you. But is fame nothing? The Hon. Bellamy Foodle, of Arkansas, says that my new statue of America is a clever piece of sculpture, and he is satisfied that my name will one day be famous."

"Bosh! What does that Arkansas ass know about it? Fame's nothing—the market price of your marble scare-crow is the thing to look at. Took you six months to chisel it, and you can't sell it for a hundred dollars. No sir! Show me fifty thousand dollars and you can have my daughter—otherwise she marries young Simper. You have just six months to raise the money in. Good morning, sir."

"Alas! Woe is me!"

CHAPTER III.

[*Scene—The Studio.*]

"Oh, John, friend of my boyhood, I am the unhappiest of men."

"You're an ass!"

"I have nothing left to love but my poor statue—and she, even she has no sympathy for me in her cold marble countenance—so beautiful and so heartless!"

"You're a fool!"

"Oh, John!"

"Oh, fudge! Didn't you say you had six months to raise the money in?"

"Don't deride my agony, John. If I had six centuries what good would it do! How could it help a poor wretch without name, capital, or friends?"

"Idiot! Coward! Baby! Six months to raise the money in—and five will do!"

"Are you insane?"

"Six months—an abundance. Leave it to me. I'll raise it."

"What do you mean, John? How on earth can you raise such a monstrous sum for *me*?"

"Will you let that be my business, and not meddle? Will you leave the thing in my hands? Will you swear to submit to whatever I do? Will you pledge me to find no fault with my actions?"

"I am dizzy—bewildered—but I swear."

John took up his hammer and deliberately smashed the nose of America! He made another pass and two of her fingers fell to the floor—another, and part of an ear came away—another, and a row of toes were mangled and dismembered—another, and the left leg, from the knee down, lay a fragmentary ruin!

John put on his hat and departed.

George gazed speechless upon the battered and grotesque nightmare before him for the space of thirty seconds, and then wilted to the floor and went into convulsions.

John returned presently with a carriage, got the broken-hearted artist and the broken-legged statue aboard, and drove off, whistling low and tranquilly. He left the artist at his lodgings, and drove off and disappeared down the *Via Quirinalis* with the statue.

CHAPTER IV.

[*Scene—The Studio.*]

"The six months will be up at 2 o'clock to-day! Oh, agony! My life is blighted. I would that I were dead! I had no supper yesterday; I have had no breakfast to-day. I dare not enter an eating house. And hungry?—don't mention it! My bootmaker duns me to death; my tailor duns me; my landlord haunts me. I am miserable! I haven't seen John since that awful day. *She* smiles on me tenderly when meet in the great thoroughfares, but her old flint of a father makes her look in the other direction in short order. Now, who is knocking at that door? Who is come to persecute me? That malignant villain the bootmaker, I'll warrant. *Come in!*"

"Ah, happiness attend your highness—Heaven be propitious to your grace! I have brought my lord's new boots—ah, say nothing about the pay, there is no hurry, none in the world. Shall be proud if my noble lord will continue to honor me with his custom—ah, adieu!"

"Brought the boots himself! Don't want his pay! Takes his leave with a bow and a scrape fit to honor majesty withal! Desires a continuance of my custom! Is the world coming to an end? Of all the——*come in!*"

"Pardon, signor, but I have brought your new suit ——"

"*Come in.*"

"A thousand pardons for this intrusion, your worship! But I have prepared the beautiful suite of rooms below for you—this wretched den is but ill suited to——"

"*Come in!*"

"I have called to say that your credit at our bank, some time since unfortunately interrupted, is entirely and most satisfactorily restored, and we shall be most happy if you will draw upon us for any——"

"*Come in!*"

"My noble boy, she is yours! "She'll be here in a moment! Take her—marry her—love her—be happy!—God bless you both! Hip, hip, hur——"

"*Come in!*"

"Oh, George, my own darling, we are saved!"

"Oh, Mary, my own darling, we *are* saved—but I'll swear I don't know why!"

CHAPTER V.

[*Scene—A Roman Cafe.*]

One of a group of American gentlemen reads and translates from the weekly edition of *Il Stangwhanger di Roma* as follows:—

"WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!—Some six months ago Signor John Smitthe, an American gentleman now some years a resident of Rome, purchased for a trifle a small piece of ground in the Campagna, just beyond the tomb of the Scipio family, from the owner, a bankrupt relative of the Princess Borghese. Mr. Smitthe afterwards went to the Minister of the Public Records, and had the piece of ground transferred to a poor American artist named George Arnold, explaining that he did it as a payment and satisfaction for pecuniary damage accidentally done by him long since upon property belonging to Signor Arnold, and further observed that he would make additional satisfaction by improving the ground for Signor Arnold at his own charge and cost. Four weeks ago, while making some necessary excavations upon the property, Signor Smitthe unearthed the most remarkable ancient statue that has ever been added to the opulent art treasures of Rome. It was an exquisite figure of a woman, and though sadly stained by the soil and the mould of ages, no eye could look unmoved upon its ravishing beauty. The nose, the left leg, from the knee down, an ear, and also the toes of the right foot and two fingers of one of the hands were gone, but otherwise the noble figure was in a remarkable state of preservation. The Government at once took military possession of the statue, and appointed a commission of art critics, antiquities, and cardinal princes of the Church to assess its value and determine the remuneration that must go to the owner of the ground in which it was found. The whole affair was kept a profound secret until last night. In the meantime the commission sat with closed doors, and deliberated. Last night they decided unanimously that the statue is a Venus, and the work of some unknown but sublimely gifted artist of the third century before Christ. They consider it the most faultless work of art the world has any knowledge of.

"At midnight they held a final conference and decided that the Venus was worth the enormous sum of *ten million francs!* In accordance with Roman law and Roman usage, the Government being half owner in all works of art found in the Campagna, the State has naught to do but pay five million francs to Mr. Arnold and take permanent possession of the beautiful statue. This morning the Venus will be removed to the Capitol, there to remain, and at noon the commission will wait upon Signor Arnold with his Holiness the Pope's order upon the Treasury for the princely sum of five million francs in gold."

Chorus of Voices.—"Luck! It's no name for it!"

Another Voice.—"Gentlemen, I propose that we immediately form an American joint stock company for the purchase of lands and excavation of statues here, with proper connections in Wall street to bull and bear the stock."

All.—"Agreed."

CHAPTER VI.

[*Scene—The Roman Capitol.*]

"Dearest Mary, this is the most celebrated statue in the world. This is the renowned 'Capitoline Venus' you've, heard so much about. Here she is with her little blemishes 'restored' (that is, patched) by the most noted Roman artists—and the mere fact that they did the humble patching of so noble a creation will make their names illustrious while the world stands. How strange it seems—this place! The day before I last stood here, ten happy years ago, I wasn't a millionaire—bless your soul, I hadn't a cent. And yet I had a good deal to do with making Rome mistress of this grandest work of ancient art the world contains."

"The worshipped, the illustrious Capitoline Venus—and how much she is valued at? Ten millions of francs!"

"Yes—*now* she is."

"And oh, Georgy, how divinely beautiful she is!"

"Ah, yes—but nothing to what she was before that blessed John Smith broke her leg and battered her nose. Ingenious Smith!—gifted Smith—noble Smith! Author of all our bliss! Hark! Do you know what that wheeze means? Mary, that brat has got the whooping cough. Will you *never* learn to take care of the children!"

THE END.

The Capitoline Venus is still in the Capitol at Rome, and is still the most charming and most illustrious work of ancient art the World can boast of. But if ever it shall be your fortune to stand before it and go into the customary ecstasies over it, don't permit this true and secret history of its origin to mar your bliss—and when you read about gigantic Petrified Men being dug up near Syracuse in the State of New York, keep your own counsel—and if the Barnum that buried them there offers to sell to you at an enormous sum, don't you buy. Send him to the Pope!

The Secret of the Aurora.

From the London Spectator.

Men of science have long felt that a strange secret lay hidden in the brilliant folds of the Aurora. The magic arch, with its pointed streamers, shifting silently but swiftly across the heavens, pulsating mysteriously as though illuminated by the fitfully changing glow of some concealed furnace, and rendered surpassingly beautiful by the brilliancy of its colors, had always had strange charms for men of thoughtful mind. And gradually a series of laborious researches had revealed the laws which associate this beautiful apparition with disturbances affecting the economy of our whole earth, and not indistinctly connected with the habitudes of the solar system itself. But recently a discovery has been made which is even more remarkable than any which had before rewarded the labors of physicists—a discovery at once instructive and perplexing, revealing a bond of union between the aurora and a phenomenon hitherto thought to be quite different in character, but leaving us still to learn what the exact nature of that bond of union may be. Let us consider what had been learned respecting auroral displays and their relation to the earth's economy.

We had occasion recently to point out that a sudden disturbance in the sun in 1859 had been presently followed by intense magnetic action, the whole electric system of the earth quivering, so to speak, under the influence of the solar forces educed by the disturbance. And we mentioned that amongst the signs of this magnetic action brilliant displays of the auroral streamers had been witnessed in both hemispheres on the night following the solar disturbance. This circumstance teaches us the true character of the aurora as strikingly as any which astronomers and physicists had patiently been gathering together during the past half-century. We learn at once that a relation subsists between the aurora, terrestrial magnetism, and the central luminary of our scheme.

And even if we were to pause here, we should have learned enough to indicate the significance of the aurora. Our earth, we may be sure, is not the only recipient of that mystic influence which rouses into activity the phenomena we term magnetic. Over the whole realm which it rules, the central orb sends forth the strange electric impulses. When our skies are illuminated by the magic streamers, we may be sure that those of Venus and of Mars, of Jupiter and of Saturn, nay, even the skies of those unseen orbs which travel far out in space beyond the paths of Uranus and Neptune, are lit up with auroral displays. When once it has been shown that we owe our auroras to solar action, we recognize the cosmical character of the display, and that, in a sense, the terrestrial magnetism on which it depends is a bond of affinity between our earth and its sister orbs.

But while we were thus taught the true significance of the aurora, we were left in doubt as to the way in which the solar action aroused the electric luminosity in the upper regions of our air. We could not even tell at what elevation the light was suspended above our earth. The most eminent physicists differed in their views as to the possibility of learning where the magic streamers really wave, when we see them most distinctly. While Arago had held that to attempt to measure the height of the aurora was as futile as to attempt to measure the height of a rainbow, Sir John Herschel considered that precisely the same laws of measurement might be applied to the aurora as to any object raised high above the earth.

One point, however, was well determined. The auroral lights are undoubtedly to be ascribed to electric action taking place at a very considerable height, where the air is very rare indeed. It became, therefore, a question whether anything could be learned, by analyzing the auroral light, as to the condition of that particular part of our atmosphere in which the electric action takes place.

Spectroscopic analysis, that strange and powerful mode of research which has revealed so many unlooked-for facts, was accordingly applied to the light of a brilliant aurora. The result was rather surprising. Instead of a rainbow-colored streak of light, such as would have appeared if the aurora were due to the existence of particles excited to luminosity by electric action, a single hue of colored light appeared. This indicated that the light is due to the incandescence of some gas through which the electric discharges in upper air take place. But this was not the circumstance which attracted surprise. Rather, this was to have been looked for. It was the position of the line which astonished our physicists. If the gas had been one which chemists are acquainted with, the bright line would have occupied the position proper to that gas, and would at once have indicated its nature. But there is no known element whose spectrum has a bright line where this one appeared. The observation has been repeated over and over again, by Angstrom, by Otto Struve, and recently by Mr. Plummer, always with the same result; we cannot tell what the substance may be to whose incandescence or luminosity the aurora owes its brilliancy.

But now a most remarkable discovery has been effected. Angstrom has found that the mysterious line of the auroral spectrum exists in the spectrum of another object which had been thought to be wholly different in character. Ever since its discovery by Cassini, the zodiacal light has been an object of interest to astronomers. Gradually a theory had been formed respecting it which had been sanctioned by the authority of such men as Humboldt and Sir John Herschel. It was held that this appearance is due to the light reflected from a multitude of minute cosmical bodies travelling around the sun within the orbit of our earth.

This theory had never been tested by spectroscopic analysis. Indeed, the zodiacal light shines so faintly that it was hardly hoped that its spectrum could be rendered visible. But it was confidently anticipated that, if the zodiacal light ever were thus anylyzed, its spectrum would be that which the theory required—that is, a very faint production of the common solar spectrum.

Now, at length, we hear from Angstrom that the spectrum of the zodiacal light has been observed, and instead of being, as had been expected, a faint rainbow-colored streak, it presents but a single line. That line is the same that we see in the spectrum of the aurora! In other words, the light of the zodiacal gleam and that of the auroral streamers are due to the same sort of electric discharge taking place in the same medium.

Without pretending to further interpret this startling result, we may indicate the promise it affords of explaining a number of phenomena which have long seemed most perplexing. When once we recognize the fact that electric action is effective in producing any of the celestial lights, we have a resource available to remove many difficulties. Astronomers were asking how comets, for example, could exhibit the spectrum of the incandescent vapor of carbon—that is, a spectrum indicative of the most intense heat, when, as in the case of Winnecke's comet (whose spectrum was of this nature), they were farther from the sun than the earth is. The action of the sun in exciting electrical discharges would be quite sufficient to account for this and similar phenomena. Again, it has been long recognized that the peculiarities of comets' tails seem only explicable as due to electrical action; but astronomers were unwilling to adopt such a theory without some positive evidence in its favor. We now have such evidence; and it is most probable that the first long-tailed comet which is submitted to spectroscopic analysis will establish the view which Euler put forth more than a century ago, that comets' tails have something in common with the aurora and the zodiacal light. It would indeed be strange if three of the most mysterious phenomena with which men of science are acquainted should find their explanation simultaneously.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf$

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

10 8 s31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Commissioner of Highways, No. 194 S. FIFTH Street, on MONDAY, November 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the contract to pave Thirty-first street from Bridge street to Powelton avenue.

Owners of property are requested to be present at time and place. JOHNSON & BRO.,

10 25 3t* Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, GEO. W. LEHMAN,

10 23 9t Secretary.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 10t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1037 WALNUT St. 4 29 6

MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & BUNNERSON, 10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

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WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1034 WALNUT Street. (Removed from Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut.) SECOND HALF FALL QUARTER BEGINS NOVEMBER 15. Pupils may begin at any time. Chiefs of Departments:— ETTORE BARILI, JOHN E. HIMMELSBACH, WENZEL I. KOPTA, AND L. ENGELKE, JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, President. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 10 20 w8t

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.

From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.

"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.

"Claymont, July 15, 1869."

From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.

"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.

"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction. "CHARLES BRECK, "Rector of Trinity Church.

"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."

Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to addresss the Rector. 10 2 swlm

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WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO., NO. 613 MARKET STREET, Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day. They are also receiving shipments of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Rollers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 5 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc. Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass. Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30f

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [4 1 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

DAVID FLEMMING, CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,100,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,095,604·25.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		323,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $5150. Estimated value		1,813·0
Cash in bank	$112,150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafoncade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $800,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, $3,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000 $125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders. LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGAORE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.....$200,000·00 Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,979·53.

DIRECTORS. F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Trotter, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President. SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,950,000 MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman

ARTHUR G COFFIN, President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS. Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLAN

The Future Capital of the American Union.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

Few more memorable events have occurred in the history of the world than the transfer, by Constantine, of the dignity of capital city of the civilized world from Rome to Byzantium. Historians have expatiated with more than usual of romantic description on the unrivalled site and other advantages of the new metropolis, and on the circumstances of the empire which rendered the change advisable, if not indispensable. New Rome succeeded old Rome amidst the applause of a whole generation, except the citizens of the deserted city themselves, and the wealth of the world was lavished in order to render it a fitting centre from whence the world should be governed. But no abiding treaty can be made, says Schiller, with the powers of destiny. The transfer of dominion was the signal of its overthrow. Only forty-seven years after Constantine had founded his seat of government the overgrown realm burst asunder, and Constantine's descendants, in the words of Gibbon, executed at Naissus "the solemn and final division of the Roman empire."

History has to record, in later times, one more change of the capital of a first-rate State; it is that performed by Peter the Great when he removed the residence of the Czar, a hundred and fifty years ago, from Moscow to St. Petersburg. And the change was a successful one; nor has any evil omen respecting it as yet had its accomplishment. Nevertheless, there are signs abroad which seem to indicate that the great achievement of the great man will one day be reversed, and the Government retransferred to its ancient seat at Moscow. The site of St. Petersburg is open to many serious objections; these were counterbalanced, at the time of its foundation and for a century afterwards, by the inestimable advantage of direct maritime communication with the rest of the world; but since the spread of railway communication that advantage has lost great part of its importance, and the ancient inland city, seated amidst its fertile plains, peopled by the flower of the Muscovite nation, has attractions which the situation of the city of marsh and ice no louger counterbalances.

These considerations are suggested, naturally enough, by the speculations of which the American newspapers are now full respecting the probable removal of the seat of the Federal Government from Washington. There are many difficulties in the way of the scheme; but our cousins have a wonderful aptitude for carrying into effect by a sudden and simultaneous effort what they have set their hearts upon. The legendary citizen of Chicago, who went to sleep in a prairie and woke up with a hotel over his head, may be a type of the great Republic herself, established almost without a warning in some new and flourishing location. It is, however, far more likely that the event will be for some time retarded, not so much by practical impediments as by the rival claims of other places eager to appropriate so enormous a windfall.

Washington itself—now threatened with abandonment—was, as we all know, invested at second hand, in defiance of superstition, with something of the classical prestige attaching to the Eternal City. It was said that a small collection of houses on the site had been casually called Rome. Names of other localities were adapted on purpose. The Capitol arose—

"Where tribunes rule, where dusky Davi bow,
And what was Goose creek once is Tiber now,"

as Tom Moore sang in his anti-Republican days. That the choice of its site was a mistake is now pretty generally alleged. But it is after all rather rash to affirm this of an expedient which has now served its purpose for seventy years, in a country subject to so much change as the United States. It was certainly well placed as a sort of city of compromise between North and South, until the great West came in to alter definitely the balance of power. Its advantages as a seat of trade turned out inferior to what was expected; but its founders did not intend it for a city of commerce. Its neighborhood is no doubt melancholy now, since the old planting interest, the only shadow of European aristocracy which existed in the country, has seen its long decay completed by recent events, and Arlington House, once the residence of Washington himself, overlooking the city from its grand site across the Potomac, has been turned into the centre of an enormous cemetery of the soldier-victims of the civil war. But there is great natural beauty in the endless forest glades around Washington, and in the long ravine which the noisy Potomac has cleft for itself through transverse ridges of rock, even down to the suburbs of the place. It is, no doubt, very ill laid out; its choice sites were granted out to speculators in building, regardless of convenience and uniformity; and its exaggerated scale interferes sadly with capabilities for paving, lighting, and draining. As to the complaint so commonly urged of its unhealthiness, we are inclined to believe them very much exaggerated. Americans take them very much on trust from members of Congress, and of the huge "tail" which accompanies them—people who go there unwillingly, and join the fashionable cry against the "overgrown village" which they visit on compulsion. Europeans very seldom do more than pass through it, unless attached to the diplomatic corps, habitually and in all parts of the world the most accomplished grumblers among mankind. Lord Palmerston used to say that until he became Foreign Minister, and had to read the correspondence of her Majesty's Ministers and Consuls abroad, he had not formed the least conception of two things—the variety of disease to which the human frame is liable, and the expense of living in any part of the world. At all events—regarding the matter from a sanitary point of view only—it is difficult for a foreigner to understand why Washington should be one of the most ineligible residences in the States, while Baltimore, only two hours distant, and placed under very similar circumstances of site and climate, should pass for one of the most eligible.

All these, however, are minor considerations: the verdict must go against Washington on the main issue. Its situation is not central enough even for present circumstances, still less for the probable future circumstances of the great republic. Its abandonment and the selection of a substitute form only a question of time. And the first problem which has to be settled is whether one maxim of the traditional wisdom of the founders and fosterers of American liberty is now to be set aside. They were strongly governed by the consideration that the seat of a government, still more that of a legislature, should be removed from the corrupting and intimidating influence of great cities. This was notoriously one of the reasons for the selection of Washington. The same argument (together with that from centrality of site) prevailed in the case of many State capitals: the small rustic city (in those days) of Albany superseded New York as metropolis of the State, Harrisburg was preferred to Philadelphia by Pennsylvania, Columbus to Cincinnati by Ohio. One of the latest instances of this kind of selection took place in our own dominion of Canada, when, on the union of the two provinces, the scattered backwoods village of Ottawa was taken for the capital, in defiance of the competition of half a dozen commercial towns. At present a kind of reaction in favor of the choice of large cities seem to be taking place in the political mind. It is thought that the atmosphere of little seats of government, which are nothing else, becomes vitiated. American newspapers represent that one of the great advantages of moving from Washington to a place of more varied interests will be the getting rid of the "lobbying" by which the Capitol is pestered. It is curious to observe, here as in other nations, how history reproduces itself. There can be no doubt that one of Constantine's great reasons for moving Byzantium was to escape from the vicinity of the old senatorial families of Rome, their established influence, their jobs, their slow traditions, their addiction to whatever classical substance answered to the character of red tape. And Peter the Great, in going to St. Petersburg, was very certainly influenced, among other motives, by desire to shake himself free from the obstructive clique of the Boyars of Moscow. But is it really so easy to get rid of "lobbying" by change of place? *Post quitem sedet*, we suspect. London is a city possessing more varied interests than any other in the world; but is "lobbying" therefore any the less powerful at Westminster? Would private bills be passed at all less under the influence of private interests than they are now if Parliament were to move to Oxford? We doubt it greatly; and fully expect that the future Washington, whether city or village, will in this respect closely resemble its predecessor.

Assuming, however, that an existing city is fixed on, which will it be? At present, popular opinion seems to hesitate between Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago is, to our mind, too far north; it has, on that side, only the expanse of Lake Michigan between itself and the frozen forests which extend to Hudson's Bay, and which are, moreover (though this may be of small account to a sanguine citizen), at present under British dominion. St. Louis, to speak from the map, possesses a far more imposing site, in the very heart of the vast fertile prairies, and commanding the Mississippi and its branches—that is, the liquid roads to the Rocky Mountains westward, to New Orleans southward, and to the heart of manufacturing Pennsylvania eastward. And already we see in sundry journals such disparaging criticisms on the climate, water, air, and soil of St. Louis, as lead us to suppose that her claims are regarded by other places as very formidable. New York, we are told, expects to come in first by reason of the rivalry of other competitors. But we can hardly fancy the popular judgment acquiescing in a choice which inevitably have to be made over in a few years if the West continues to progress at its present rate. San Francisco, meanwhile, bides her time. The Queen of the Pacific may yet arrive at the dignity of presiding mistress of the Union also; that is, if the Union holds together long enough. May the change, whenever fixed on, be less ominous than that made by Constantine!

The Bobolink.

BY THOMAS M. BREWER.

Always excepting the Mocking Bird, whose wonderful powers place it so far above and beyond comparison, our most popular and welcome musician is the Bobolink. Original, natural, and never imitative, its song is in the highest degree exquisitely musical. In the variety of its notes, the rapidity with which they are uttered, and the touching pathos, beauty, and melody of their tone and expression, they are unequalled by those of any other bird to which our ears have listened. We certainly have nothing among the varied songs of our feathered musicians of America that resembles or even approaches it.

In the earliest approach of spring, in Louisiana, when small flocks of male bobolinks make their first appearance, they are said, by Mr. Audubon, to sing in concert, and their song thus given is at once exceedingly novel, interesting, and striking. Uttered with a volubility that almost borders upon the burlesque and the ludicrous, the whole effect is greatly heightened by the singular and striking manner in which, first one singer, and then another, one following the other until all have joined their voices, take up the note and strike in, after the leader has set the first example and given the signal. In this manner sometimes a party of thirty or forty bobolinks will begin, one after the other, until the whole party unite in producing an extraordinary medley, to which no pen can do justice, but which is described as very pleasant to listen to. Suddenly the music ceases with a suddenness not less striking and extraordinary. These concerts are repeated from time to time, usually as often as the flock alight.

By the time these birds have reached, in their spring migrations, the fortieth parallel of latitude, they no longer move in large flocks, but have begun to separate into small parties, and finally into pairs Here in New England the bobolink treats us to no such concerts as those described by Audubon, where many voices join in creating their peculiar jingling melody. When they first appear here, usually after the middle of May, they are in small parties, composed of either sex, absorbed in their courtships, and of course overflowing with song. When two or three male bobolinks, decked out in their gayest spring apparel, are paying their attentions to the same drab-colored demoiselle, the contrast of whose sober brown apparel is so striking, their performances are quite entertaining. Each seems to endeavor to outsing the other. The females, on the contrary, appear coy and retiring, keeping closely to the ground, but always followed or attended by the several aspirants for their affection. After a contest often quite exciting, these rivalries are adjusted, the rejected suitors are driven off by their more fortunate competitor, and the happy pair take possession of their new home. In these love quarrels their song appears to the greatest advantage. They pour out incessantly their strains of quaint but entrancing music, now on the ground, now on the wing, now on the top of a fence, a low bush, or the swaying stalk of a plant that bends with their weight. The great length of their song, the immense number of short and variable notes of which it is composed, the volubility and confused rapidity with which they are poured forth—no human ear being able to separate one note from the other—the quaint and eccentric breaks, in the midst of which we detect the words "bob-o-link" so distinctly enunciated, unite to form a general result to which we can find no parallel in any of the musical performances of our other songbirds. It is at once a unique and a charming production. Nuttall speaks of their song as "monotonous," which we consider neither true nor consistent with his own description of it. To us they are ever wonderfully full of variety, pathos, and beauty.

When their love contests are ended, and the happy pair take possession of their allotted meadow and prepare to construct their nest and rear their family, then we see the male bird hovering in the air over the spot where his homely wife is brooding over her charge, and all the while warbling forth his incessant and happy love-song, or else swinging on some slender stalk or weed that bends under him, and ever overflowing with song and eloquent with melody. As his domestic cares and parental responsibilities increase, his song grows less and less frequent, then degenerates into a few short notes, and at last altogether ceases. His five children in due time assume the development of mature birds, and all wear the sober garb of their mother. And now there comes a marvellous change over our once gaily-attired musician. His beautiful dress of glossy white and black, so striking in its contrast, changes with an almost magical rapidity into homely brown and drab, until he is in no wise distinguishable, either in dress or in note, from wife or children.

In the North, where the bobolink breeds, he never molests the crops, but confines his food almost entirely to insects or to the seeds of valueless weeds, in the consumption of which he confers a benefit rather than harm. At the South he is accused of injuring the young wheat as he passes northward in his spring migrations, and of preying upon the rice plantations on his return. They appear, in almost innumerable flocks, in the middle of August, among the marshes of Pennsylvania, where they are known as reed birds. Two weeks later they begin to swarm among the rice plantations of South Carolina, where they are generally known as the rice birds. In October they again pass on southward, making another halt in the West Indies. There they feed upon the seeds of the Guinea grass, upon which they grow excessively fat, and are known in Jamaica as the butter bird. Everywhere they are sought out by sportsmen and shot in immense numbers for the table of the epicure. More recently they have been found to feed freely upon the larvæ of the dreaded cotton-worm, and thus render a great service to the planter.—*Atlantic Almanac.*

—Mr. Mill's work on "The Subjection of Women" is reported to have a wide circulation in Russia. A Woman's Rights Convention at St. Petersburg is talked of, and Mr. Mill, who has expressed sympathy with the movement, is to be invited. The Czar has given no intimation of disapproval, and a public meeting has been held on the subject. In Berlin a married lady is practising as a dentist, having obtained a diploma from the Dentist College in our own city of Philadelphia.

Foreign Items.

—The French Cable Company will soon reduce the tariff on all messages.

—The Abbe Murel has just published his "Contemporary Religious Art."

—The Paris *Liberte* declares the Prince Imperial to be a very obstinate youth.

—The *Saturday Review* sharply criticizes Victor Hugo for his immoral writings.

—A memorial to Leigh Hunt has been set up in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

—Napoleon delights in snubbing the French Radicals whenever opportunity permits.

—An international flag for hospitals in war has been adopted by France and the Netherlands.

—A French academician declares that the moon has no capacity for radiating heat.

—Abbe Freppel will persuade the English Ritualists to return to the Catholic Church.

—Professor Faber is coining money by exhibiting his speaking machine in Hamburg.

—The water of Calcutta is said to be "dirty with an exceeding large amount of sediment."

—"The World and Primitive Man according to the Bible" is the title of a new French work by Monsignore Meignan.

—Here is a Paris epitaph:—"Here lie the remains of A. Z., aged 2 years 2 months. His life was one of abnegation and sacrifice."

—The Japanese novelist Kiong te Bakin has finished a novel which he began nearly forty years ago; but then it is in a hundred and six volumes. The romance readers in Japan will have a "nice book" for the long evenings of several long winters.

—Mr. Sydney Dobell is still unable to leave his bed, so severe was the accident which befell him on Minchinhampton Common several weeks ago. He was then thrown from a young mare he was riding. The animal fell backwards on the ground, and then rolled on to his rider. Mr. Dobell had been previously shaken by falling into the tunnel at Pozzuoli.

—By the recent death of Sir Charles Rushout, Bart. (originally Cockerell), one of the descendants of Samuel Pepys's sister has passed away. The baronetcy was conferred on his father, Sir Charles Cockerell, for services in India, the record of which in history does honor to a name which disappeared when Sir Charles married the Hon. Harriet Rushout, daughter of Lord Northwick.

—Mr. J. R. Seeley, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Latin at University College, London, has been appointed to the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge, rendered vacant by the resignation of Canon Kingsley, Mr. Seeley was Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1857, and bracketed with three others at the head of the first class in the Classical Tripos. He is the reputed author of "Ecce Homo."

—The Mohammedan College at Calcutta was reduced, to the great despair of Orientalists, because it was said to be of no use but to teach foreign languages, Arabic and Persian, and to breed up fanatics and conspirators. The number of Mussulmans in the employment of the Bengal Government has now so much fallen off as to have led to a remonstrance, and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the causes of the decay of the College.

—As a companion to the spread of female education in India, we may report the decrease of monkey worship. It is considered ominous that Jugganath is this year left like a broken-down bullock cart in the Grand Trunk Road near Calcutta, for want of willing hands to move his car: but the people in the south are stated to have struck against the sacred monkeys. It is rudely observed that this modern desire of the natives to deport monkeys from their towns and villages is rather a severe commentary on the anxiety of Europeans to claim origin from the monkey tribe. As there is more room for them here, perhaps the monkeys may come back to the homes of their ancestors.

—Trevisa's fourteenth-century translation of the great cyclopedia of the Middle Ages, "Bartholomæus de Glanvilla de Proprietatibus Rerum," is to be re-edited from the MSS. by Mr. Edw. B. Peacock, for the Early-English Text Society. Mr. Peacock proposes to devote two or three years to the task, and to follow up the quaint notions and superstitions set down in the book to their sources—Aristotle, Pliny, Vincent de Beauvais, etc The *Athenæum* says:—We commend to Mr. Peacock's notice the MS. of Trevisa in the Cambridge University Library, which, though far less handsome than Mr. Corser's and the other MSS. in the British Museum, is in a rough, informal handwriting, not that of a professed scribe, and has been corrected, in part at least, so that it may turn out to be of more worth than the other professed scribes' MSS.; though the readings we noticed in a hasty examination of this MS. were not of special excellence, and had not the *es* and the strong dialectical forms that so pleased Mr. Richard Morris in the MS. Cotton, Tiberius, D vii, of Trevisa's "Higden."

—Another romance of the Godfrey-of-Bulloigne, or Knight-of-the-Swan cycle, has lately been published by M. C. Hippeau, in his series of French Poets of the Middle Ages, namely, "La Conquete de Jerusalem," written by the Pilgrim Richard, and recast by Graindor de Doual in the thirteenth century. This cycle of romances was finished by 1268, as a MS. that contains all the six members of it bears that date, and of all Godfrey of Bulloigne is the hero. The six romances are as follows:—1. "Helhas," written about the year 1192, the history of the ancestors of Godfrey; 2 "The Enfances," or the first exploits of the hero; 3. "La Chanson d'Antioche," published by M. Paulin, Paris; 4. "Les Chetifs," adventures of some Crusaders taken prisoners by the Saracens; 8. "La Conquete de Jerusalem;" 6. The account of the battles fought against the Crusaders when masters of the Holy City by the Soudan's army. Of all this cycle we have as yet had only one small section printed in English, the "Chevalere Assigne," by Mr. Stevenson for the Roxburghe Club, and Mr. H. H. Gibbs for the Early-English Text Society. Divers MSS. of the English "Siege of Jerusalem" are in existence, and they are, no doubt, translations from the French; but on this point we still desire light.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD'S. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:20 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City. New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven... 7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 3:20 P. M
" " Williamsport..... 4:25 A. M
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport..... 12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton. Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:25 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7 15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car t

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW JUDGE.

This morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, the Hon. Edward M. Paxson, attended by Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce, made his appearance upon the bench, and his commission from the Governor was read, reciting the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Brewster and the appointment of Judge Paxson to fill that vacancy until the next general election and his successor duly elected. All the judges rising, the affirmation of office was administered by President Judge Allison, when they all repaired to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the commission was recited.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxon.

THE WELSH HOMICIDE.

In the case of Annie Peoples, charged with the murder of James Welsh, before reported, a verdict of guilty of manslaughter was taken by consent of both sides.

THE MORTON HOMICIDE.

This morning Daniel Reading, represented by P. T. Ransford, Christian Kneass, and Joseph A. Bonham, Esqs., was put upon trial, charged with the murder of William Morton on Oct. 15, 1868.

A jury was selected from the regular panel and sworn, and Mr. Dwight, for the Commonwealth, proceeded to state the facts of the case as he expected to be able to prove them. In the evening of Oct 13, 1868 election day, a party of lawless men were roaming the neighborhood of Sixth and Tasker streets, armed, and discharging their weapons carelessly in the highway.

Morton, the deceased, who had been in a tavern at the corner of Sixth and Tasker streets, went to the door of the building, and Reading, the accused, standing on the opposite side of the street, shot him twice. The deceased was mortally wounded, and died of the injuries on the 12th of November following.

Dr. Shapleigh, Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on the 14th of November, 1868, at the Pennsylvania Hospital; I found two wounds upon the left thigh, about six inches above the joint; one of the wounds was on the anterior portion, and the other just opposite on the posterior; the anterior wound was nearly healed; the other was a large sloughing sore; around this wound there were appearances in the skin of small shot; the tissues of the lower part of the thigh were lacerated and in a diseased condition; the leg and foot were also diseased from inflammation; the thigh bone was broken off at the lower third, and the lower fragment was comminuted; these fractures extended into the joint; the body was extremely emaciated; the deceased came his death from exhaustion caused by these wounds, which appeared to have been inflicted by gun shot; I have some shot that were extracted from the tissues about the posterior wounds; the two wounds I have described were, I think, caused by the same ball; I can't say that the small shot were fired at the same time; there were no shot on the anterior; they were all on the posterior; the ball went clean through the limb; there had been no amputation of the limb.

Michael Burns sworn—William Morton was my nephew; I saw his body at the hospital, and saw Dr. Shapleigh.

James Smith sworn—I live at No. 635 Sylvester street; I have seen Reading before; I did not know Morton, but saw him after death; I was at Sixth and Tasker on this evening from about 5 o'clock until 6½; couldn't say positively that I saw Reading there; I was standing in Mr. Creasy's bar-room about twenty minutes past 6 o'clock; this was at the corner of Sixth and Tasker streets, S. W. corner; I was coming out to go home, and a man standing in the street shot me in the left arm; I went back to Mr. Creasy's back room, where I lay until some men carried me home; I was shot in the right hand and in the hip; it was all done at the same time nearly.

Charles B. Creasy sworn—I live at No. 439 Enterprise street; my uncle lives at the southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets; his name is George Creasy; I know Daniel Reading and knew William Morton; I was at my uncle's on election night, 1868; was there all day until 8 o'clock at night; there was trouble there in the evening; a kind of quarrel began about a quarter after six o'clock; a party of men came down from the corner of Sixth and Dickerson, and came into my uncle's and took a drink; I do not know who they were; there was a little cheering going on inside, and then a fight took place; they went outside, both parties, and began firing pistols and guns; Reading came down with the party from Sixth and Dickerson streets; he went out and ran up Sixth street, and came back again when the firing was going on; I saw him take a hand in the firing with the rest; I saw him shoot from the middle of the street, and make a run towards the Tasker street door of my uncle's tavern to shoot again; Morton was the only one I know; I saw him fall; I did not know it was he until he was taken up stairs; when he fell he was just going out of the door; Reading said, "How are you, ——?" just as Morton was going to the door; I didn't see him do anything there; four or five others fired at the same time; Reading fired twice while Morton was in that doorway; he was in the middle of the street when he fired first, and the second load was fired from the curbstone; he was in Tasker street; when Reading first fired Morton was running from towards Seventh street to the door, and when Reading fired the second time Morton was about going into the door; when Reading fired the second time I heard Morton hallo, and when I looked around I saw him lying on the floor; afterward I saw Reading at Sixth and Dickerson streets; maybe it was about a quarter or half an hour after the shooting; he was talking with a policeman, but don't remember having heard what he said.

There was firing going on from opposite sides of the streets when Morton fell, and there was firing from my uncle's house.

At 1½ o'clock, when our report closed, the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY held a meeting last night at the residence of First Major Louis Wagner, for the purpose of electing Second and Third Majors. The contest was brief. The candidates were George H. Griffith and Captain Black, Company B., Captain F. was declared elected. August von Diemer was placed in nomination for the Third Majorship, and elected unanimously, with cheers. Some idea can be formed of the reliability and officership of this regiment from the record of Major von Diemer alone.

Born in Hesse Cassel, he was eighteen years a commissioned officer in the Prussian army. Through the Rebellion he was in the 5th and 12th Pa. Cavalry; and afterwards in the Veteran Reserve Corps during the war. Not an officer, and scarcely a private, in this regiment, but has smelt powder at home and *outre mer*. Not a private that has not carried a musket or wielded a sabre where balls flew thick and fast, when the country demanded their services. The regiment now contains more than twelve companies—with one or two exceptions, properly commanded. The proportion of a company is, according to law, thirty-two, but some exceed a hundred.

The peculiarity of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry Corps lies in the fact that, with but one or two exceptions, the members are all naturalized German citizens, scarcely one of whose privates and officers have not distinguished themselves in actual service. The roster of the regiment, which we will give in a day or two in full, will be an historical record.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The four highest upon the list of churches voting for the Catholic "Missal" at Concert Hall are:—Cathedral, 1202; St. Charles, 1195; St. Patrick's, 1147; St. Theresa, 1091.

—Measures are already on foot, so it is said, to procure the necessary funds to defeat the metropolitan police bill to be offered at the ensuing meeting of the State Legislature.

—The Darby Railroad having been reconstructed so as to conform to the new grade, the cars will commence running to-day through from Market street to Darby.

—The directors of Horticultural Hall are making an effort to purchase, for the use of the hall, the organ built for the National Peace Jubilee held at Boston.

—The sum of $6500 has been appropriated to the Board of Controllers for Public Schools, to pay the salaries of teachers of new school divisions.

—A new public drinking fountain, built of marble, has been erected on Ridge avenue, below Pleasant street.

—A committee of the Cincinnati Councils will arrive in this city to-night to inspect our Gas Works.

—It is rumored that "Jimmy Haggerty" took a drink at the American Hotel yesterday morning.

—A new road to connect old Fairmount Park with Girard Avenue Bridge is now being constructed.

—The Produce Dealers' Association meets this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE MINT.—General Grant, in company with Mr. George H. Stuart, Secretary Robeson, and Hon. A. E. Borie, visited Governor Pollock and the Mint this morning. The distinguished party arrived at the institution a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and, after spending some time with the Director in his private rooms, were escorted through the cabinet, the deposit room, and other places of interest. In each room he was introduced to the different officers, and was shown the precious metals in all their varieties and purity. On the employes hearing that the President was in the building, they assembled in the yard, where the President was introduced to them by Governor Pollock in an informal way. The President bowed, received three hearty cheers, and passed on. The distinguished party expressed themselves well pleased with their visit. A number of ladies who were visiting the Mint seized the opportunity to see the party.

GENERAL GRANT IN TOWN.—Last evening President Grant arrived in this city, and immediately repaired to the residence of Hon. A. E. Borie, ex-Secretary of the Navy, on Spruce street, above Tenth. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant and General Dent. The object of this distinguished visit is to attend the marriage of the daughter of Bishop Simpson, which ceremony takes place to-night in the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church, and at which Bishop Janes will officiate. The ceremony will commence at 8 o'clock, after which the bridal party will repair to the residence of Bishop Simpson, No. 1807 Mount Vernon street, where the reception will be given, beginning at 9 o'clock and continuing until 11 o'clock. President Grant will remain in the city until Friday.

MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—Three officers of the Tenth Police district have been removed for going into a tavern, and two others for being off their beats.

STOLEN THUNDER—AN EXCITEMENT IN CHURCH CIRCLES.—Some few weeks ago, it was announced that one of our most popular divines, who, with his youth and eminent oratorical powers, had made himself a national fame in the evangelical circles of the Episcopal Church, and whose loss to our city has been the cause of much mourning among our fashionable people, was about, like the Magi of old, to go East. The pulpit of Holy Trinity has since the departure of the former rector been supplied by what are known in clerical circles as wanderers, and by the irreverent as wandering minstrels, bringing recollections of "Jim Baggs" and his execrable clarionet to the frequenter of the playhouse. A Sunday or two ago a young clergyman made his appearance in the pulpit and delivered a sermon that astounded the congregation. Visions of the glory of young Brooks and a reputation equal to that of Pere Hyacinthe floated before the minds of the devout. The organist played the congregation out, and the comments on the bonnets and the dresses of the gay throng were silenced amid the loud plaudits of the young divine, whose sermon combined doctrine and discipline in so masterly a manner. The same gentleman preached at Epiphany in the afternoon, and there again astounded the congregation of that church with his eloquence. He took his departure amid the warmest thanks of those who had felt their religious zeal increased under his spiritual sermons; but a little disappointment was to follow. A lady who had occasionally visited Holy Trinity during Rev. Brooks' ministry on account of his uncle, the illustrious Wendell Phillips, and who was a true Bostonian, familiar with all the sayings of the illustrious Dr. Channing, sent a note the next day to the warden of Holy Trinity, stating that it would not be necessary to print the sermon of the Sunday morning previous, as it could be found in the selected sermons of Rev. Dr. Channing, the shining light of the Unitarians. The page and volume were given, and there it was found. A similar expose was made at the Epiphany, and the congregations were no wiser, as the occurrence was kept quietly concealed by the few acquainted with the facts. The only explanation is that the young gentleman who did the plagiarism did not expect to stumble over a Boston female theologian while wearing his borrowed plumes.

TARGET PRACTICE.—Yesterday afternoon Company H, Grey Reserves, Captain F. A. Donaldson, paraded for target practice, and proceeded to the Falls lane on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad, where they were most hospitably entertained. They numbered about forty men, every one of whom served during the entire war, in the 118th (Corn Exchange) Regiment. The first prize, a handsome gold medal, was won by Sergeant Parel Picot, and the second one, a massive gold and silver Maltese cross, by Joseph Reppert. Major-General Prevost, Major Lewis, and Lieutenant A. H. Walters were the judges, and the former gentleman presented the prizes. Brigadier-General Charles P. Herring, to whose gallantry the regiment owes much of its reputation, was also present.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered a reward of $100 for the punishment of several persons guilty of inexcusable acts of brutality. Of this sum fifty dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who burned to death a valuable dog, the property of John Clapp, Esq., near Green Lane Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Fifty dollars will also be paid for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who killed a dog, the property of Dr. T. R. Davis, in the same locality, about March last, by covering the dog with coal oil and setting fire to it, causing death in a fearful and horrible manner.

MILITARY—STILL ANOTHER COMPANY.—Company E, veteran 69th Pennsylvania Militia, was only organized last spring, and now numbers over forty fully-equipped members. Its roster is as follows:—Captain, F. Tally, Lieutenants E. R. Robinson and William Flattan. They made a fine appearance on parade. During the summer they had an excursion to Eastwick Park for target practice, and are now about giving a grand military and citizens' dress ball, to come off at Broadway Hall on November 11. The company is composed of gentlemen of the very highest character, and fully deserve the respect of their countrymen.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—This morning Hugh Harrison was held in $1000 bail by Recorder Givin, on a charge of cruelly beating his wife. Hugh keeps a house at No. 12 Coombs' alley, and while under the influence of liquor, assaulted his wife yesterday morning. Hugh was a few months ago convicted of the same offense, but, upon the application of his wife, sentence was deferred, and he was allowed to go upon his own recognizance.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. John Lewis, while driving his wagon over the track of the Norristown Railroad, at Grape and Cresson streets, made a narrow escape from a serious accident, perhaps a sudden death. An engine raidly coming along the track struck his horse and wagon, slightly injuring both, but inflicting no hurt on the driver.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning the body of Mr. Thomas Hines, forty years of age, was found on the Reading Railroad, under the bridge over which passes the Germantown road. The deceased is supposed to have fallen through the bridge, and died where he fell. He followed the calling of a music teacher. His residence was in Tioga street.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. General Grant, accompanied by Mr. George H. Stuart and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph E. Borie, visited Bailey & Co.'s elegant jewelry store this morning, and gave some time to an examination of their fine assortment of artistic goods.

FIRE.—Last night, at 10 o'clock, a slight fire broke out in the cloak and mantilla store of B. Schlesinger, No. 914 N. Second street. Loss, $300.

FISH.

A Curious Movement to Oust the Secretary of State—His Masterly Inactivity on the Cuban Question to be Censured by Congress.

Writes the *Herald's* Washington correspondent:—

The closer the day for the meeting of Congress approaches, the more anxiously the Cuban question is discussed in Washington circles. It is pretty generally admitted on all sides that some decisive action must be taken then at least, if not sooner. The matter cannot drag along as it has heretofore, under the policy of masterly inactivity recommended and followed out by Fish and Sumner. It must culminate in our Government openly and plainly either declaring for the Cubans or adopting a proclaimed settled policy antagonistic to that which in former times marked our course in regard to nationalities struggling for freedom, and especially for the establishment of free republican institutions like our own. Congress will force this dilemma upon the Executive. It will wait a reasonable time perhaps for the administration to make some recommendation on the subject, but after granting such reasonable delay, and failing to receive any hints or intimations, it will take the matter, so far as it constitutionally can, into its own hands, and by adopting resolutions bold and unequivocal in their language compel the President and his Cabinet to speak out and declare themselves on one side or the other. There is no question what the character of such resolutions would be. The sympathies of nine out of every ten members of Congress are on the side of plucky little Cuba. Leading members who have called here lately have not hesitated to state that it is a solemn duty on our part to extend a helping hand to Cuba. They have gone further and declared that they would state their belief from their places in Congress, and by their voice and actions strive to convert the Government as a whose to the same policy.

Some members who have been here recently evidently hold the belief that Mr. Fish is responsible for our unrepublican attitude towards Cuba. They say he is the only one in the Cabinet who steadily and persistently clings to the do-nothing policy. Had it not been for him, they say, Grant long since would have proclaimed himself on the side of Cuba. Therefore, say some of these Congressmen, we ought to have a vote of censure against Fish at the next session. Such a proposition, I have good reason to believe, would fail as flat as a pancake. There would not be a corporal's guard to vote for it. However much Congressmen in general may condemn the course of Mr. Fish, they pretty uniformly agree that he has been and still is actuated by the purest of motives. Besides, they know that in pursuing the policy he has in regard to Cuba, he himself has been running counter to his own strong sympathies. He is as much a friend of Cuba as any man in the country, but believes that good faith and a strict observance of our treaty obligations forbid that we should adopt any other course than that which has been pursued by the administration thus far. He considers also that we would be assuming an attitude directly at variance with the one we have maintained in regard to the Alabama claims. That Mr. Fish is honest and sincere in these views admits of no question, and members of Congress concede that much, and also that it would be the worst of taste to vote a want of confidence in him simply for being honest. But supposing for a moment that such a thing as a vote of censure should be adopted, would it not involve the whole Cabinet? The declared object of such a vote is to force Mr. Fish to retire from the Cabinet. Would it have the desired effect? Would he feel called upon to throw up his portfolio any more than any other member of the Cabinet? I am disposed to think he would not. Besides, he is not indebted to Congress for his position. He holds it from the President, and so long as the latter shows no signs of a want of confidence, he (Fish) would not by any law of propriety be constrained to tender his resignation. The whole idea is very Englishy, and would not work here at all. His opponents had better try some other way of getting rid of him.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Campaign in Texas and Mississippi—The Schemes of Aspiring Men—Probable Murder in Indiana—Produce and Stock Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Texas and Mississippi Campaigns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Committee of the Union League of America is now here for the purpose of devising means to raise money to carry the election in favor of the Republican party in Texas and Mississippi. Governor Geary, President of the League, arrived last night; Governor Newell, of New Jersey, and other members, arrived this morning. It is understood they will appeal to the wealthy men of the party to contribute a handsome sum.

General W. T. Clark.

Republican candidate for Congress in the Third district of Texas, left for that State this morning. He has been here several weeks, and succeeded in getting nearly all the Federal officeholders in Texas who favored Hamilton removed, and Davis men appointed in their place. General Clark will take the stump, and should the Republicans succeed, he will be a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Texas. General Reynolds will probably be the other candidate of the Republicans.

Admitted to Practice.

Mr. Horace Binney 3d, of your city, was, on motion of Edwin Stanton, admitted here today to practice in the Supreme Court.

FROM THE WEST.

Probable Manslaughter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—On Saturday night last, James L. Hughes, son of James Hughes, of Bloomsburg, got into a bar-room altercation with a man named Edward Farmer, and shot him twice, one shot taking effect in his groin, and the other in his thigh. Farmer is very dangerously wounded. Young Hughes was arrested, but afterwards released in $5000 bail, to answer any charge that might be brought against him.

Thanksgiving.

Governor Baker yesterday issued his proclamation setting apart the 18th of November for thanksgiving purposes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of a Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A fire broke out between two and three o'clock this morning, at the Old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets. The steeple and part of the building were destroyed, and the embers are still burning. This church, which has recently undergone repairs, is upwards of a century old, and has always been regarded as one of the landmarks of the city.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Stocks dull. Money 6 @7 per cent. Gold, 130. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 120½; do. 1864, do., 118¾; do. 1865, do., 118¾; do. do., new, 117¾; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, 117⅜; Ten-forties, 108¼. Virginia 68, new, 53; Missouri 68, 87¾; Canton Company, 65½; Cumberland preferred, 28½; New York Central, 189½; Erie, 39⅝; Reading, 96⅝; Hudson River, 173⅝; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 26½c. Flour unchanged; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 56,000 bushels winter red at $1 42@1 45. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 06@1 08. Oats dull; sales of 26,000 bushels at 66@68c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 21½.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Cotton nominally 26c. Flour dull, and demand light; prices favor buyers, but are without decided change. Wheat steady; Maryland red, $1 35@1 45; Western, $1 33@1 40. Corn—White, $1 12@1 15. Oats, 57@59c. Rye dull and unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 20c.; clear do., 20½c.; shoulders, 17c. Hams, 24@26c. Lard quiet at 18@18½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 20@1 21.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Considerable interest was manifested to-day as to the course which gold would take under the telegrams from Europe prophesying the contingency of an outbreak in France on the advent of October 26. Whatever expectations were founded on this anticipation of trouble were doomed to disappointment, the market having been seldom more quiet. The price of gold was steady all day at 130⅛@130¼. The absence of a clearing house checked whatever speculation might have been engendered by these cable despatches, and the feeling for a rise received the additional dampening influence of the generous offer of the Treasury to cash all November coupons without rebate as soon as presented. Holders of coupons took advantage of this offer and sent in over a million and a half of dollars' worth of coupons to the Sub-Treasury in this city. The cable despatches report everything quiet to-day in France. There was no disposition to buy for speculation. Indeed, the foreign bankers who are the most prompt to interpret signs of difficulty abroad have been confident from the advance and firmness of French rentes that the extent of the anticipated trouble was greatly magnified. Some doubt having existed as to the highest point touched in the recent gold 'corner,' the matter is at length set at rest by the testimony of a broker, who avers that upon the order of a customer he bid 165 for three hundred thousand dollars on that memorable Friday. It will be remembered that the *Herald* at the time gave the above figure as the highest quotation of the day, although the press otherwise were unanimous in fixing it at 162½.

"General Butterfield continues to discharge the duties of Assistant Treasurer pending the action of the Government at Washington upon his resignation. In the meantime it is reported that the position has been offered to Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank, who declined it. Among the names mentioned for General Butterfield's successor are those of Calvin C. Hurlbud, Superintendent of the new Post Office, and State Senator Charles T. Folger. The latter is said to have positively refused to allow the use of his name, however. The friends of ex-Assistant Treasurer H. H. Van Dyck are also pressing his claims for reappointment, while a new man is strongly pressed, in the person of Jacob Russell, who was chief clerk of the Sub-Treasury for several administrations.

"The receiver of the Gold Exchange Bank gives notice that he will, on and after to-morrow, pay the fourth instalment of twenty-five per cent. on all adjusted claims, thus liquidating the whole indebtedness of the institution on accounts not in dispute.

"The money market was easy at five to six per cent. on call, with pledge of Government and miscellaneous collaterals. Foreign exchange was dull and lower.

"Government bonds were dull and lower, in sympathy with the decline in gold and a weaker market in London. A report was started that the Government would to-morrow buy all bonds offered at the Sub-Treasury, but it failed to stimulate prices, as the currency balance of the Treasury is too low to allow such a transaction. The following were the closing street quotations this evening:—United States currency 6s, 107½@107⅝; do. 6s, 1881, registered, 119¾@119¾; do. do., coupon, 119¾@119¾; do. 5-20s, registered, May and November, 114⅜@115; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 120⅝@120¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 118⅜@118¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 119¼@119⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 117@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 117⅛@117¼; do. do., coupon, 1867, do., 117¼@117⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 117⅛@117¼; do., 10-40s, registered, 107¼@108; do. do., coupon, 108@108¼."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & A m 6s '89	96½	100 sh Read R...b5	48·44
$600 City 6s, New	100½	100 do...c	48½
10 sh Leh Val. allot.	52⅞	100 do ...2d	48·54
7 do. allot.	52⅞	200 do...b3	48·44
25 do. allotm's	52⅞	200 do ...s	48⅜
10 sh Mech Bk...s	33½	100 do...b5	48·44
18 sh Lit Sch...b5	42	100 do...	48½

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New.	100⅝	20 sh Cam & Am.	120
$1000 do.	100⅝	6 do.	120
89 sh Leh Val...s	52⅞	48 sh Mor Cl st	58
25 do. allotm's	52¾	600 sh Read R...s	48·31
54 do. allot.	52¾	500 do ..s	48·30
16 do.	52¾	300 do...s	48·31
6 do.	52¾	2 sh Minehill R	53½
300 sh Locust Mt	45		

FOURTH EDITION

DISASTERS.

Horrible Catastrophe on the Plains—One Hundred Indians Burned to Death by a Prairie Fire—Terrible Conflagration in New York.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Insurrection in the Eastern Provinces—Paris Remaining Undisturbed—Death of an Envoy—An Editor who Didn't Fight.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Conflagration—Loss, $400,000—Particulars of the Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A disastrous fire broke out on Fulton street this morning, involving a loss of $400,000. The large six-story buildings Nos. 114 and 116 were entirely destroyed. The fire is still raging.

The fire in Fulton street was much more serious than first reported, and the losses will probably aggregate nearly half a million of dollars. It originated in the six-story building No. 116 Fulton street, and owing to the high wind soon spread, in spite of the energetic efforts of the firemen, to No. 114, and the old Dutch church.

Nos. 114 and 116 were entirely destroyed, and the church is still burning. The old but beautiful organ is saved. The six-story stores were valued at $100,000 each. The first floor of No. 116 was occupied by Mr. Close, and the second and third by Messrs. Shoudlier, ivory manufacturers. Their loss is very heavy. J. X. Hull, stationer, on the same floor, is also a heavy loser; no insurance. John S. Walker, on the first floor of No. 114, boot and shoe manufacturer, losses $25,000, partly insured. Baldwin & Jones, and Walker & Co., steam job printers, lose their whole stock.

Officer Walker was seriously injured by falling timber. E. Walker, the proprietor, was taken out of the burning building insensible.

An Earthquake.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Farmers in Dutchess county report that they felt the earthquake recently.

$50,000 Fire Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—A fire at Charlotte to-day destroyed property to the value of $50,000, which is insured for two-thirds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Geary's Egotism.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Governor Geary, of your State, is trying hard to convince the members of the Cabinet, and, indeed, every other person here, that it was his personal popularity that carried the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.

Farragut and the Navy Department.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There is a good deal of complaint among Senators and members at the manner in which Admiral Farragut has been overslaughed by the Navy Department. It is clearly understood that this is done through the influence of Vice-Admiral Porter, who has no particular love for Farragut. Senators now here say that in the case of the death of Farragut, his grade of office will expire with him, so that Porter will remain in his present rank.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The President and several directors of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, interested in the consolidation of that road with the Lake Shore road, and the connection of the consolidated roads with St. Louis by the Decatur and East St. Louis, will leave to-day for Kansas City via the Northern Missouri road, and from thence will go to Omaha.

A Monster Excursion Party.

A monster excursion party, numbering about two hundred, arrived here yesterday, and will visit various points on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with a view of purchasing a large tract of land for colonization purposes. The party came from Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, and other towns in Ohio, and among them are several who went through here on a similar expedition two months ago.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Horrible Affair—Loss of Life by a Prairie Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—An evening paper has an Omaha special stating that by a prairie fire near Fort Rice one hundred Indians lost their lives.

FROM EUROPE.

Death of an Envoy.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Jean de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Honduras, died in this city yesterday.

Paris Quiet.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The city is tranquil, no disturbance whatever having occurred.

Napoleon Amused.

The Emperor visited the Theatre Francais last evening.

Conspiracy in the East.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The *Patrie*, in its issue to-day, asserts that a widespread conspiracy has been discovered in the Turkish provinces of Alpama and Herzegovina, in connection with the revolt at Cattaro in the Austrian province of Dalmatia. Several arrests of persons implicated have been made by the authorities, and a large amount of arms and ammunition seized. It is reported that the Governments of Austria and Turkey have come to an understanding whereby they will act jointly in the suppression of the insurrection.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 27—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛; Five-twenties of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, 82⅛; and of 1867, 82⅜; Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11 A. M.—Cotton opened heavy, but quiet. Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12⅛d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Red amber Wheat, 9s. 5d.

LONDON, Oct. 27—11 A. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d.

FROM CUBA.

Steamship Arrival—Refused to Fight.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived this morning.

Senor Castanon, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, yesterday challenged Senor Gilpi, editor of the *Prensa*. Gilpi refused to fight.

DEPLORABLE.

Our Western people have their troubles about public officials, as do we of the East, though in this case it is not malfeasance in office, but debasement of body. Says the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* on the 22d inst.:—

"On Wednesday evening Colonel George H. Hoyt, United States Mail Inspector for Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico, arrived in the city in a state of gross intoxication, and bordering upon insanity, superinduced by, as we learn, several days' "spreeing," as it is called, in Kansas City. The police of this city arrested Colonel Hoyt, and took him to the place for the temporary confinement of persons disturbing the peace of the city. In the morning Postmaster Rankin became responsible for his fines, and secured his release. He was then taken to the Eldridge House by friends, and Dr. Huson was summoned to administer such treatment as is given to persons afflicted with mania-a-potu. Yesterday the Colonel was affected by the ordinary symptoms indicating temporary aberration of mind, induced by excessive drinking."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & A m 6s '89	96½	100 sh Read R...b5	48·44
$600 City 6s, New	100½	100 do...c	48½
10 sh Leh Val. allot.	52⅞	100 do ...2d	48·54
7 do. allot.	52⅞	200 do...b3	48·44
25 do. allotm's	52⅞	200 do ...s	48⅜
10 sh Mech Bk...s	33½	100 do...b5	48·44
18 sh Lit Sch...b5	42	100 do...	48½

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New.	100⅝	20 sh Cam & Am.	120
$1000 do.	100⅝	6 do.	120
89 sh Leh Val...s	52⅞	48 sh Mor Cl st	58
25 do. allotm's	52¾	600 sh Read R...s	48·31
54 do. allot.	52¾	500 do ..s	48·30
16 do.	52¾	300 do...s	48·31
6 do.	52¾	2 sh Minehill R	53½
300 sh Locust Mt	45		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Brooks at Work Again—He Seizes More Distilleries—Tobacco Tax in Virginia—The European Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Virginia's Tobacco Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Supervisor Presbury of Virginia reports to the Revenue office that the collection of tax on tobacco in that State for the seven months ending September 30 was $2,194,353·99 against $225,614·61 for the same period of last year; the increase this year being $1,968,739·38. He estimates the increase of revenue from tobacco in Virginia for the year commencing March, 1869, and ending March, 1870, will be at least $3,000,000 greater than for the previous year.

Seizure of Pennsylvania Distilleries.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue office from the Collector of the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania of the seizure of Everly & South's distillery, valued at $50,000.

Detective Brooks, of Pennsylvania, reports the seizure of the distillery of Jonas B. Good, and the rectifying house of S. H. Hartman at Lansaster, Pa., for frauds.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 27—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93½ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, 82⅜; of 1867, 82⅝; 10-40s, 76½. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—4·30 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 11⅞@12d.; Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Naval stores dull.

LONDON, Oct. 27—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—Five-twenties opened active and firm at 88.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 27.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

His Last Will and Testament in his own Handwriting.

Yesterday the will of ex-President Pierce was admitted to probate by the Hon. Josiah Minot, executor, in Concord, N. H. The following is a transcript of the body of the document, containing the bequests:—

To Henry D. Pierce (his brother), $7000; to Susan T. Pierce (wife of Henry D.), $3000 for her own use and control; to Kirk D. Pierce (a son), $10,000; to Mary M. Aiken, $1000; to Anna K. Parker, Jane Henshaw, and Jeanie A. Aiken, $300 each; to Harriet Bond, Frank P. Bond, Jane Appleton George, Anna George, George Ray, and Bella Ray, $200 each; to Anna Wentworth, Fanny Potter, Charlotte J. Goad, and Solomon McNell, $200 each; to Una, Julian, and Rose Hawthorne, children of Nathaniel Hawthorne, $500 each; Professor Charles A. Aiken, $500; John McNell (a nephew), $1000; Anna and Fanny (his children), $200 each; to Josiah Minot, $1000, a picture of the Grand Plaza in Mexico (formerly the property of General Lafayette), and a cane; to his three daughters, $200 each; to Benjamin Pierce Moore, of Hillsborough, $500; to Benjamin Pierce George, of Concord, $1000; to Grace A. Williams, $600; to Joseph Robinson, $500; to Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, of Concord, $1800, a small picture, and a Japanese box; to the city of Concord, $1000 for a public library, as a perpetual fund, the annual income for the purchase of books; to Kirk Dearborne Pierce, the sword presented to him by the ladies of Concord in 1847, when he went to the Mexican War; and to Frank Hawthorne Pierce the sword presented by the State of New Hampshire on his return, "with the hope that should occasion arise for their use in repelling foreign aggression, in vindicating the rights of American citizens the world over, or in the faithful upholding of the sacred Constitution framed and adopted by the fathers of the Revolution, the weapons may not be dishonored in their hands;" to Colonel Thomas J. Whipple a case of pistols and all other articles used by him in the Mexican war, including a silver-mounted Mexican saddle; to Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, a cane made from a flagstaff of Chepultepec. This cane was cut down from the flagstaff by the latter's own sword, in the Mexican war; to Colonel John H. George he bequeathes his best horse, "to be selected by him, with the special request that he be not kept a day simply because he is a gift from me," and a hickory cane, cut at Jamestown, Va., with Mr. Pierce's name marked in Roman letters on the knots; to the Hon. Clement Marsh, a hickory cane in his possession; to the eldest son of the late Charles S. Davies, of Portland, "the Cincinnati badge, presented by his father to mine, and worn by General Lafayette in 1825 at Concord." General Pierce was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati, and wills his own badge to his brother, Henry D. Pierce. To the Hon. Josiah T. Abbott, the